The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVI., No. 22. Whole No. 684 NEW YORK, MAY 30, 1903. Price per Copy, 10c

Wm Rullkoetter 1903

Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Shall we Send a Protest to Russia? 775
Prospects of Another Philippine Insurrection 776
The Tulloch Postal Charges . . . 776
Postal Scandals in Portrait and Cartoon 777
Troubles of a Labor Mayor 778
Mexico's New Currency 779
Cartoon Glimpses of Mr. Cleveland . 780
Is General Wood Being Persecuted? 780
Pennsylvania Libel Law in Cartoon . 781
Reappearance of the Chamberlain Tariff Scheme 781
One Year of Free Cuba 782
Extent of the Louisiana Purchase: a Correction 782
Topics in Brief 782

LETTERS AND ART:

"Predigested" Literature 783
The Oldest Collection of Moral Maxims 783
The Bach Festival 784
Failure of Great Writers as Dramatists 785
Place of Bulwer-Lytton in English Literature 786

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

A Scientific Study of Lying . . . 787
Must Four-fifths of Our Medical Schools Go? 787
The Odors of Animals 788
Fishes with Telescopic Eyes . . . 788
Is Nervous Energy Electrical? . . 789
Radium, the Wizard Metal 789
Is a Submarine Voyage to the Pole Possible? 790
Light from the Human Body . . . 790
Science Brevities 790

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Paul and the Christianity of Christ . 791
An Anglican Marriage Sensation . . 791
Emerson as a Religious Influence . . 792
The Pope, the King, and the Protestants 793
Emerson's Responsibility for Christian Science 794
Religious Notes 794

FOREIGN TOPICS:

The Anti-Jewish Uprising in Russia 795
German Attacks on a German Diplomatist 796
Edward VII. as "a Great Ambassador" 797
The Clerical Crisis in France . . . 798

MISCELLANEOUS:

Books Received 799
Current Poetry 799
Coming Events 801
Current Events 801
Chess 803

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Insured for One Million Dollars in The PRUDENTIAL

From the

New-York Daily Tribune.

APRIL 26, 1903.

The Prudential Insurance Company, through its Philadelphia agents, has insured L. Rodman Wanamaker, son of John Wanamaker, for $1,000,000. The premium on the insurance is over $30,000 a year. This makes Mr. Wanamaker one of the most heavily insured private individuals in the world, as he carries policies for $2,000,000. His insurance is said to be exceeded only by that of King Edward VII. John Wanamaker, his father, carries policies aggregating $1,500,000, and John M. Mack carries $1,250,000, of which $1,000,000 was placed recently.

Mr. Wanamaker's Selection of The Prudential is a Striking Demonstration of—The High Esteem in which This Company is held by Farsighted Business Men, and Their Great Confidence in The Prudential's—

Permanent Strength, and Able and Conservative Management,—Both Conducing to Profitable Dividend Returns on its Policies.

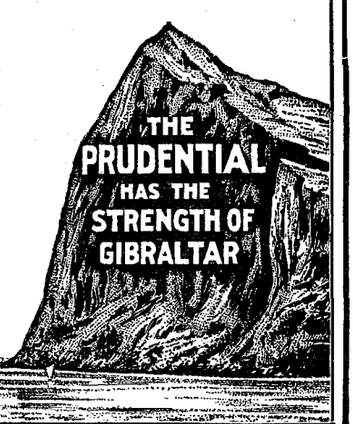
Whether the Policy be Large or Small, the Same Progressive and Conservative Management is Back of All. Send Coupon for Specimen Policy, Suitable to Your Means.

Without committing myself to any action, I shall be glad to receive, free, particulars and rates of policies for $----------

Name----------Age----------

Address----------

Occupation----------
DEPT. R



THE PRUDENTIAL
Insurance Co. of America
John F. Dryden, President. Home Office, Newark, N. J.

"Some lives are like Horseshoes the more worn—the brighter." Busy wives who use SAPOLIO never seem to grow old. Try a cake.

COPYRIGHT

If You Want to Know How to Reach and Hold an Audience, Read
BEFORE AN AUDIENCE
Or, the Use of the Will in Public Speaking. Practical advice by Nathan Sheppard. 12mo, Cloth, 75 cents, postpaid. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

Under My Own Roof
The story of the making of an ideal suburban home. By ADELAIDE L. ROUSE. Illustrated. $1.20.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

TOURS.

NOT A CITY IN EUROPE

but will be visited by our summer parties if it contains important witnesses to foreign civilization and culture. These will be interpreted by experienced University-bred leaders who possess both *savoir faire* and *savoir*—real leaders, who can double and triple the value of a given itinerary. Their parties sail June 13, 20 and 27, July 4 and 11, and are not too expensive (for parties limited to 20 members, using thoroughly good hotels):

52 days, $325 66 days, $450 80 days, $625
66 days, 475 73 days, 525 90 days, 675

Bureau of University Travel, 201 Clarendon St., Boston.

WILDMERE FOURTH SEASON
A BOYS' CAMP IN THE SEBAGO LAKE REGION, MAINE.
Eight weeeks of out-door life with the comradeship of college-bred leaders and high-grade boys. Send for illustrated booklet to
IRVING L. WOODMAN, Ph.B., Friends School, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

EUROPE AND ORIENT
Twenty-second Season. Limited Parties. Unexcelled Arrangements. Every Detail for Comfort. Leisure in Sight-seeing. Terms reasonable. Address
DR. AND MRS. H. S. PAINE, Glens Falls, N. Y.

The Copley Tours
Copley Square, Boston

49 days, $310.00	73 days, $385.00
59 days, 335.00	77 days, 395.00
66 days, 370.00	77 days, 400.00

These prices include all but steamer fees and table extras.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT
THE MOST CHARMING INLAND WATER TRIP ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.
Steamers
"New York" and "Albany"
General Office, Desbrosses St. Pier, New York.
Leave New York 8:40 A.M., Albany 8:30 A.M. Sunday excepted.
Afternoon Boat: Steamer "Mary Powell," 3:15 p.m. from Desbrosses St. (154 Saturday).

Prize Contest Decided

We recently offered a prize of $10 for the best exposition of the verbal accuracy or inaccuracy of the following sentence:

"The Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is the most perfect Dictionary ever published in any language."

The contest is closed, the prize has been awarded, and we shall be glad to mail the full particulars, together with the prize essay, to anyone interested.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
30 Lafayette Place : : : New York

The Needle's Eye
A NOBLE FASCINATING STORY
"The story is full of the power and charm of true fiction, having a strong heart interest, and a plot of subtle and convincing character."—*Philadelphia Item.*
By FLORENCE MORSE KINGSLEY
12mo, cloth, illustrated. $1.50.
Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

BOOK SOLICITORS
We want to engage some of the best high-class book men in the business to-day; only men who have a record for selling high-priced works to the wealthiest and most prominent men, and who can sell to such men a new and strictly legitimate high-class reference work, need answer; to such we shall offer a special arrangement in which the money possibilities are exceedingly large. Address giving record and references, LONG ESTABLISHED, Care of LITERARY DIGEST, 30 Lafayette Pl., New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

40% DISCOUNT 50%

During the past year we have sold thousands of sets of the Library of Science at $17 in cloth and $33 in leather.

We are now entering a new field and have decided to dispose of the few sets remaining at discounts of 40 per cent. and 50 per cent. from former prices.

The Library of Science is a collection of scientific masterpieces in 32 volumes.

The subjects covered are evolution, heredity, oceanography, physics, education, ethics, religion, logic, metaphysics, philosophy, electricity, astronomy, microscopy, political economy, botany, chemistry, geology.

The authors are Darwin, Tyndall, Huxley, Spencer, Kant, Hegel, de Tunzelmann, Proctor, Gosse, Adam Smith, Herschel, Bacon, Kelvin, Tait, Aitkens, Mendeleeff, Geikie.

The books are better made and better looking than you would expect from the prices.

For cash in advance we offer the Library of Science in cloth binding for **$10** (former price $17), in leather binding **$16** (former price $33). This offer holds good for two weeks.

Carriage to be paid by purchaser. Cost of delivery in Greater New York, 25 cents. Within 100 miles of New York charges will not exceed 50 cents. As far as Chicago $1.50.

A SECOND BOOK BARGAIN

We offer Chambers' Encyclopedia at an even greater discount—60 per cent. from former prices.

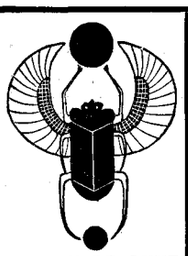
Our edition of Chambers' has been selling for $19 in cloth and $25 in leather.

It is in nine quarto volumes, is illustrated with many maps and plates, and is mechanically above the average. This reference work may be had within the coming two weeks for **$7** in cloth binding, for **$10** in leather binding.

These prices mean cash with order and transportation paid by purchaser. Never before have these reference libraries been offered at such prices.

60% DISCOUNT 60%

AMERICAN HOME LIBRARY, 259 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK



EDITION DE LUXE

A FEW SLIGHTLY RUBBED SETS AT A GREAT BARGAIN

MIZRAIM or ANCIENT EGYPT

One of the Most Superb Works Ever Issued on the Art and Architecture of Any Country

OFFERED AT ONE-FIFTH THE PRICE

A fortune was spent on this work, which is the result of more than ten years of labor of author, artist, and engraver. It is superbly illustrated with 72 full-page plates, 20x26 inches, magnificently colored, and representing the temples, etc., exactly as they appeared four thousand years ago.

EGYPT! Whose civilization is the oldest known, and yet whose architecture is the wonder and admiration of modern times, and which "for nobility of conception, vastness of detail, and majesty of the highest order, exceeds anything ever reared by human hands," has now for the first time been adequately shown forth in these superb volumes. Whether specially interested in Egypt or not, no one who is a lover of good things in art or literature can fail to be fascinated by the beauty, grace, and grandeur of Egyptian art as exhibited in these plates.

Of this work Miss AMELIA B. EDWARDS, the Queen of Egyptology, wrote: "I wish to tell you how much I am pleased with the specimen plates of your great work."

"A series of illustrations that for beauty of execution have absolutely no parallel."—*Illustrated American.*

"I regard '**Mizraim**' as a masterpiece. Its exquisite and excellent plates will refresh those who have seen the monuments or studied their history. Its letter-press admirably expounds what its grand plates so fascinatingly present. The book is a wise and satisfying investment."—WM. COPLEY WINSLOW, Hon. Sec'y Egypt Exploration Society.

The work has been indorsed *by purchase* after thorough examination, and at the regular price of $150, by the British Museum, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Boston Library, and the leading libraries of this country.

The Entire Edition Was Limited to 800 copies and the Plates Have Been Destroyed

HENRY G. ALLEN & CO.,
150 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Please send me, express paid, one slightly rubbed set of Mizraim or Ancient Egypt, two volumes, in half morocco binding. Regular price $150. On its receipt I will send you $2.00, and $2 per month for fourteen months, or return set in ten days. Title to remain with you till paid for.

Name.....

Address.....

YOU MUST ACT QUICKLY

As there are but 33 Sets

HENRY G. ALLEN & CO.,

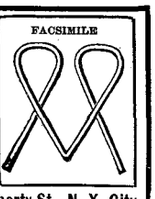
PUBLISHERS

150 Fifth Avenue, - NEW YORK

SEE THAT CLIP?

THE NIAGARA CLIP holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to ¼ in. in thickness, and can be used over and over again. Better than pins for filing letters, records, cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pinholes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience. Sample box 15 cents, postpaid.

FACSIMILE



NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, 123 Liberty St., N. Y. City

EDUCATIONAL

ROCK RIDGE HALL

A School for Boys, Wellesley Hills, Mass. To get a comprehensive idea of the school, send for circular and handsome booklet of views of picturesque and historic surroundings.

DR. G. R. WHITE, Principal.

The Choate School.

A Preparatory School for Boys.

MARK PITMAN, A.M., Head Master. Refers by permission to Hon. William G. Choate, Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D.D., New York City; Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D.D., Boston. Wallingford, Connecticut.

BLAIR PRESBYTERIAL ACADEMY

Blairstown, New Jersey

John I. Blair Foundation. Fifty-sixth year. Prepares for any American College. New Buildings, Gymnasium and Swimming Pool. Campus 50 acres. Moderate rates.

JOHN C. SHARPE, A.M., D.D., Principal.

LEARN PROOFREADING.

If you possess a fair education, why not utilize it at a genteel and uncrowded profession paying $15 to $35 weekly? Situations always obtainable. We are the original instructors by mail.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Philadelphia

WANTED—Active, educated men of business ability who wish to earn $40 per week or more. Give age, experience, references. DODD, MEAD & CO., New York.

AUTHORS! The N. Y. Bureau of Revision, est'd. 1890. Unique in position and success. Revision and criticism of MSS. Circular D. DR. TITUS M. COAN, 70 5th Ave., N. Y. City

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DOCTOR ADOLF LORENZ

The Famous Austrian Orthopedist

in his recent clinics has strikingly demonstrated the wonderful value and importance of orthopedics. Few have his enormous strength and marvelous skill, but every practitioner can readily adapt to his surgery the equally effective Swedish system given in the volume below, and every layman can use it successfully for physical culture.

Thousands of physicians in many countries are adapting it successfully to their practice

Handbook of Medical and Orthopedic Gymnastics

Thousands of laymen who purchased copies are benefiting from the instructions.

By ANDERS WIDE, M.D.

Lecturer in Medical Gymnastics and Orthopedy at the Royal Carolean Medico-Surgical Institute, Stockholm

This is the latest work on the principles and application of Swedish gymnastics, massage and orthopedics, intended as a working manual for all who desire to perfect their bodies, or treat disorders by this celebrated scientific system.

Nature's Healing in Your Own Surgery

This rational and accredited Swedish system of treatment is indorsed by well-known medical men in many lands. There is not an operation in the whole of this remarkable work that is difficult for the operator or harsh or unpleasant for the patient.

Scientific Principles For Physical Culture

As a guide for physical culture and bodily development, this scientific work is invaluable to every layman. The most delicate person will receive benefit from it if the instructions are carefully followed. Those who are already strong will be still further strengthened by following its instructions.

High Indorsement

The Medical and Surgical Journal, St. Louis: "The book contains all the instructions necessary to carry out successfully the gymnastics, and this facility is rendered still greater by the numerous illustrative figures given."

The Medical Press, London: "From this point of view (treatment at home) Dr. Wide's work will be found exceedingly useful."

The Pacific Health Journal: "The book far surpasses anything we have seen in English, both as to the wealth and niceness of its illustrations and the completeness of its descriptions. We heartily recommend it."

8vo, Cloth. 382 Pages. With Nearly One Hundred Half-tone Illustrations. Price, $3.00

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
Pubs., 30 Lafayette Place, New York

Many Books For Little Money

☞ 8 Books for $1

☞ 18 Books for $2

☞ 30 Books for $3

HOW WE CAN DO IT—As the time draws near when our lease will terminate we are confronted with the problem of moving our immense stock into new quarters. We have decided to lower this expense, as much as possible, by heavy reductions in our book stock, and by offering unusual sacrifices give our patrons the benefit. Below is a long list of first-class works by standard authors, furnishing a large variety of choice literature. The books are neatly bound in paper. The prices vary from 10 cents to 25 cents each, only about half a dozen in the entire list being as low as 10 cents. Most of them are 25c. For a short time we offer them in group selections of 8, 18 or 30 books each, regardless of the individual price, at the extraordinary bargain stated above. We prepay carriage. No order will be received for less than 8 books.

HOW TO ORDER—Please note that on some of these books the number is limited. So we advise you to indicate several substitutes in case any book is out when your order reaches us. If you write the numbers very plainly you need not *write out the titles*, ordering by number alone.

These are ideal books for gifts, as they are all clean and wholesome, and for Sunday-school libraries, private libraries, reading circles, homes and schools

SELECT YOUR BARGAINS FROM THE FOLLOWING LIST:

No.		
1	John Ploughman's Talks	Spurgeon
	Choice of Books	Carlyle
2	Manliness of Christ	Hughes
3	Macaulay's Essays	Macaulay
4	Light of Asia	Arnold
5	Imitation of Christ	A Kempis
8	Carlyle's Essays	Carlyle
11	Self-Culture	Blackie
20	Letters to Workmen. Part I.	Ruskin
21	Letters to Workmen. Part II.	Ruskin
22	Idyls of the King	Tennyson
23	Rowland Hill	Charlesworth
24	Town Geology	Kingsley
25	Alfred the Great	Hughes
27	Calamities of Authors	D'Israeli
28	Salon of Madame Necker. Part I. (See No. 38)	
29	Ethics of the Dust	Ruskin
32	Mr. Horn and His Friends	Pearse
36	Joan of Arc	Lamartine
37	Selected Thoughts of Aurelius Antoninus	
38	Salon of Madame Necker. Part II. (See also No. 64)	D'Haussonville
39	The Hermits	Kingsley
40	John Ploughman's Pictures	Spurgeon
41	Pulpit Table Talk	Ramsay
42	Bible and Newspaper	Spurgeon
43	Lacon	Colton
44	Goldsmith's Citizen of the World	Goldsmith
45	America Revisited	Sala
46	Life of C. H. Spurgeon	Yarrow
47	John Calvin	Guizot
50	Culture and Religion	Shairp
60	Sartor Resartus	Carlyle
61, 62	Lothair	Beaconsfield
63	The Persian Queen	Thwing
64	Salon of Madame Necker	Part III
67	Ingersoll Answered	Parker
70	Job's Comforters	Parker
71	Reviser's English	*Moon*
73	New Testament Helps	Crafts
74	Opium—England's Policy	Liggins
79	Reminiscences of Lyman Beecher	Beecher
80	Life of Cromwell	Hood
81	Science in Short Chapters	Williams
82	American Humorists	Haweis
83	Lives of Illustrious Shoemakers	Winks
84	Flotsam and Jetsam	Bowles
85	Highways of Literature	Pryde
86	Colin Clout's Calendar	Allen
87	Essays of George Eliot	Sheppard
88	Charlotte Brontë	Holloway
90	Successful Men of To-day, Etc	Crafts
91	Nature Studies	Proctor
92	India: What Can it Teach Us?	Müller
93	A Winter in India	Baxter
94	Scottish Characteristics	Hood
95	Historical and Other Sketches	Froude
96	Jewish Artisan Life	Delitzsch
98	Illustrations and Meditations	Spurgeon
99	French Celebrities. Part I. Part II. No. 102	
100	By-ways of Literature	Wheeler
102	French Celebrities	Part II
103	Our Christmas in a Palace	Hale
104	With the Poets	Farrar
105	Life of Zwingli	Grob
106	Story of the Merv	O'Donovan
107	*Mumu, Etc.*	Turgenieff
108	Memorie and Rime	Miller
109	Christianity Triumphant	Newman
110	Bowsham Puzzle	Habberton
111	My Musical Memories	Haweis
113	In the Heart of Africa	Baker
114	The Clew of the Maze	Spurgeon
115	The Fortunes of Rachel	Hale
116	Chinese Gordon	Forbes
117	Wit, Wisdom and Philosophy	Richter
118	Himself Again	Goldsmith
119	The Home in Poetry	Holloway
121	Rutherford	Fawcett
122	Ten Years a Police Court Judge	Wiglittle
123	'49—Gold Seeker of the Sierras	Miller
124	Yankee School Teacher	Baldwin
125	Old Sailor's Yarns	Coffin
126	Life of Wycliffe	Wilson
128	True	Lathrop
129	Prince Saroni's Wife	Hawthorne
130	Christmas in Narragansett	Hale
131	Arnold as Poetizer and Paganizer	Wilkinson
132	Working People & Their Employers	Gladden
133	Aboard and Abroad	Breed
134	Howard	Holloway
138	The Timid Brave	Harsha
139	*Destruction of Gotham*	Miller
140	Trial of Gideon, Etc	Hawthorne
141	My Lodger's Legacy	Hume
142	An Unfortunate Woman	Turgenieff
147	Back Streets and London Slums	
148	Violet Gray	Phipps
166	Drill Book in Vocal Culture, Etc	Thwing
168	The Duties of Man	Mazzini
169-171	A Handbook of Illustrations. 3 vols. (Sold separately).	Thwing
172	Employer and Workman	Sayward
199	Christian Citizenship	Martyn
200	Windows of Character	Thwing
201	The King in His Beauty	Thwing
202	Ex Oriente	Thwing

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XXVI., NO. 22 NEW YORK, MAY 30, 1903. WHOLE NUMBER, 684

Published Weekly by
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

VACATION NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers desiring to receive THE LITERARY DIGEST at their vacation addresses will oblige us and save themselves annoyance by complying very carefully with the suggestion made in the third paragraph above concerning "post-office address." Send notice to us at least two weeks in advance, stating the date when the change is to go into effect. Similar notice should be given when subscribers are returning to their permanent addresses.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

SHALL WE SEND A PROTEST TO RUSSIA?

WILL our "reformed poet in the frock-coat of a Secretary of State" send a protest to Russia against the massacre of Jews at Kishineff, asks the New York *American*, a Democratic paper whose editor, Mr. Hearst, was recently elected to Congress. If he will not do so, the same paper proceeds, then Russia's rulers will hear from Congress, and "they will know when they hear from Congress that they are hearing FROM THE POWER THAT MAKES TREATIES AND DECLARES WAR. Let Mr. Hay bow as politely as he chooses to the bear with the bloody paws," adds *The American*, warningly, "that bear knows that there is a power over Hay, and from that power Russia will hear." Mr. Hearst's paper is alone, however, so far as we have seen, in seeming to threaten the Czar with war; and only one other paper that has come to our notice, the Des Moines *Register and Leader*, advocates sending a protest to Russia. The latter paper says:

"The United States should lead in a protest to Russia that will stir the Czar to see to it that there shall be no repetition of this Kishineff affair. For reasons that are apparent no European nation is in position to take the lead, and if any European nation should, its motives might be open to question. But the United States occupies a position of independence and at the same time of friendship toward Russia. A protest from this country could not be misinterpreted, and could not fail to bring home to Russia the enormity of the crime against civilization that has been tolerated if not encouraged by the Government. Russia is not unmindful of the good opinion of the world. It would not court a second formal arraignment from a Government occupying the important and yet commanding position of the United States. A protest from us, couched in no uncertain terms, will be a service to humanity and to civilization, and will be notice to other nations than Russia that outrages, rapine, wholesale slaughter, and unprintable atrocity must cease or that the governments that tolerate them will be held up to the lasting scorn of all right-thinking people and to the condemnation of history."

The only representation our Government has made to Russia, so far as the public has been informed, is an inquiry asking whether the money and supplies that are being offered from all parts of America for the Kishineff sufferers will be acceptable to the Russian Government. In reply to this, the Russian Foreign Office has said that while the American generosity is appreciated, there is no need for relief, as the wants of the people of Kishineff are being looked after.

If the persecution of the Jews results in a great increase of immigration of Russian Jews to this country, our State Department may make this fact the basis of representations to Russia, following the example of the recent protest to the Powers against the persecution of the Jews in Rumania; but the Washington correspondents do not think that any protest will be made unless such an increase of immigration demands it. And the great majority of our newspapers approve this program. No American citizens were killed or hurt in the Kishineff riots, they argue, and we have no more right to protest than Russia would have to protest against the lynching of negroes in this country. If any foreign Government should protest against our lynchings, says the Chicago *Tribune*, it "would create a whirlwind of indignation in this country," and "Americans would resent bitterly what they would call an insolent interference with their internal affairs." The New York *Evening Post*, too, recalls the lynchings of Italian subjects at Erwin, Miss., and remarks that "self-respect requires that when we go into the court of nations we should go with clean hands." And the Springfield *Republican*, recalling the massacre of Chinese at Rock Springs, observes:

"With no Rock Springs massacres to our credit, no slaughters of Italians, no roastings to death of negroes, no lynchings, no savagery in labor wars, America would be in a better position to tell the Czar that his people were a very barbarous set, and that all of us, in this blessed land of civilization and humanity, were indescribably shocked by the reports from Bessarabia. Until our own skirts are cleaner, this should be a cardinal feature of our policy—to mind our own Kishineffs, and pray that other nations may be saved from the brutal and passionate excesses of mankind."

Even if there be no official protest, however, the Russian Government can not disregard the indignation and condemnation which the Kishineff massacre has aroused throughout the civilized world. This "protest of humanity against inhumanity, of the modern against the medieval, of light against darkness, of civilization against barbarism," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, is "a protest more formidable than the combined pronunciamentos of Washington and London, of Paris, Berlin, and Vienna." And the Milwaukee *Sentinel* says similarly:

"Against this horror in Kishineff there are already protests which the Russian Government can not ignore. Every organ of enlightened opinion throughout the civilized world is crying out

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

against it, and Russia will find it hard to evade the duty, should she feel inclined to do so, of ascertaining the truth, searching out the leading malefactors, and bringing them to justice. International public opinion is a force nowadays not to be lightly disregarded, and Russia has on a certain occasions shown some eagerness to stand well with it. It is not, of course, the ignorant populace of Kishineff that is primarily culpable. The instigators of the riots, the sowers of the seeds of race hatred and superstitious fanaticism, the agitators and rabid antisemitic newspapers that designedly wrought the mob up to its murderous frenzy—these and the supine or implicated local authorities are the ones that must be punished if the Russian Government is to clear its skirts of the suspicion of complicity in the outrage."

PROSPECTS OF ANOTHER PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION.

THE quotation, in these columns, three months ago, of a passage from the book by "Captain Bellairs" on the Philippines, in which he reported that the Americans in the islands were expecting another armed outbreak, has attracted considerable attention in Manila. "Captain Bellairs" has since been written up by the New York *Sun* and *Evening Post* as an ex-convict with a list of aliases like the catalog of the cast on a playbill, and now the Manila *Times* comes to hand with the opinion that the "captain's" prophecy of insurrection is a "one-eyed vision." Against this view of the *Times* may be placed the recent annual report of Governor Taft, in which he expressed surprise that the famine had not caused a renewal of the insurrection, and said that an outbreak of ladronism would probably occur in Cavité province that would have to be suppressed by the military. Several Manila papers, during the recent ladrone uprising, also expressed the suspicion that it was part of a general insurrectionary movement. But *The Times* says:

"So far as we know there is no American in the Philippines losing sleep over the prospect of that air-blown insurrection so artistically conjured up by the doughty correspondent-captain, nor do we apprehend that it cuts any figure in the calculations of those who are investing or preparing to invest in the islands, even when such investments are placed in the provinces, where the full danger and destruction incident to such a calamity would soonest and surest fall. From reports which we have received the contrary is rather true; we hear of several haciendas which were destroyed during the last insurrection being restored and the buildings upon them being erected even more substantially than before. As the owners of these haciendas are Filipinos, this fact affords the best sort of testimony against the day of doleful doom so soberly silhouetted for us in the parlous pages of 'As It Is in the Philippines.'

"As to the danger of the scouts and constabulary deserting, Captain Bellairs must have known, even without his 'staff of local correspondents in various parts of the islands,' that the last thing on earth which the scouts would be likely to do would be to desert. He must have known that the scouts are recruited almost entirely from the tribe of Macabebes, and that the long-standing and deadly enmity between them and the Tagalogs gives the strongest kind of assurance that they will never join themselves to the latter people in any insurrectionary movement. The Macabebes know all too well what their fate would be should a successful insurrection occur in these islands, and, as they value their own lives, they may be depended on in any emergency.

"As to the constabulary, we are likewise not worrying. In not one but many instances they have shown a sense of obligation and a devotion to duty as sterling as they were gratifying and commendable. Whatever trouble has occurred in the way of defection has been altogether insignificant, and in nearly, if not every, case due to some private trouble or grievance, and not to political motives."

TEN Filipinos have settled in Pittsburg. Their apparent object was to locate in some place where by ten o'clock in the forenoon everybody is the same color.—*The Baltimore American.*

THE TULLOCH POSTAL CHARGES.

SEYMOUR W. TULLOCH, formerly cashier of the Washington post-office, has thrown something like a dynamite bomb into the midst of the postal investigation by making public a letter of charges which he wrote to Postmaster-General Payne; and Republican papers, like the Chicago *Tribune*, the Buffalo *Express*, and the Rochester *Post Express*, are demanding that these charges be probed, and that no attempt be made to shield the guilty or cover up wrongdoing. General Payne has referred to the Tulloch charges as "hot air," "glittering generalities," and "a stump speech," and his attitude has led a number of papers to the conclusion that he is not conducting the investigation with any too much vigor or enthusiasm. It is predicted by the Washington correspondents that Congress will take a hand in the affair next fall, demand a reorganization of the department, and object to making any more appropriations on the plan heretofore followed. A surprisingly large deficit has been discovered in the rural free-delivery department, due, it is said, to the inclination of Superintendent Machen to run the department on more of a political than a business basis.

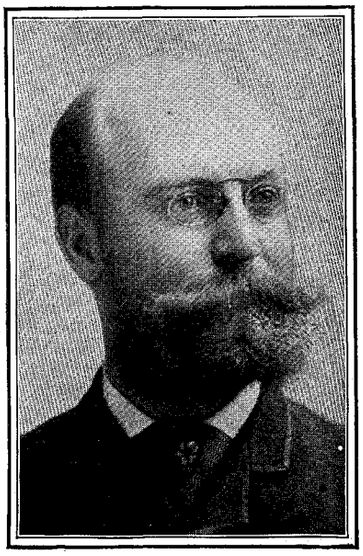
Perry S. Heath, the former first assistant postmaster-general, whose influence placed Neely and Rathbone in the Cuban postal service, and who has been under criticism in other postal matters, also figures in the Tulloch charges, for "it is straight into Heath's office," says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, "that all the lines of the Tulloch charges converge." This is explained more fully by the Baltimore *News* in the following paragraphs:

"Ex-First Assistant Postmaster-General Perry S. Heath is the chief culprit, if Mr. Tulloch's charges are true. Nearly all of the alleged offenses can be traced back to him. He, Mr. Tulloch says, violated the rules of the department by ordering the Washington post-office to pay bills for goods delivered to a subordinate of the general department. He approved the payment of his own and other employee's traveling-expense bills without the required departmental checks. He authorized the payment of a bill for postal furniture to Mr. J. Holt Livingston, when, according to Mr. Tulloch, Mr. Livingston himself admitted that his company hadn't even begun to make the furniture yet. An intimate friend of Mr. Heath's—Mr. M. D. Helm—was vice-president of this company. The first assistant postmaster-general further, says Mr. Tulloch, ordered the purchase of some postal furniture at very high prices from George W. Cobb, Jr., of New York. He instructed the Washington postmaster to turn over the route books of the letter-carriers to agents of a private company which sold family letter-boxes. He appointed friends to sinecures, approved the appointment of two women as cleaners whose names were not to go on the payroll and who were not expected to report for any duty, and ignored the classification act of the department so that certain clerks were paid from $200 to $300 annually over their lawful salaries.

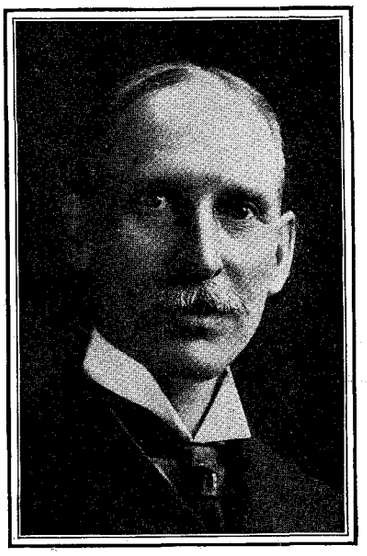
"Mr. Tulloch gives names and dates in these instances and many more. They should thus be capable of easy disproof, if the charges are untrue. If Mr. Heath is guilty, however, it is the Postmaster-General's duty to see that this is established, and to show conclusively and beyond the shadow of any doubt that none of the present officers or employees of the department are guilty of similar practises. It is his duty also to show that the indefensible methods of accounting and auditing which made these abuses possible have been abandoned. That there is a good deal of dirty linen in the department seems to be beyond question. It is too late to talk of not washing it in public, even if such talk were not intrinsically opposed to sound public policy. The only thing to do is for the Government to make the washing thorough and complete while it is about it."

Controller Tracewell has issued a reply to Mr. Tulloch's charges in which he avers that the irregularities alleged were mainly due to divergent methods of accounting, and did not arise from any dishonesty or result in any loss to the depart-

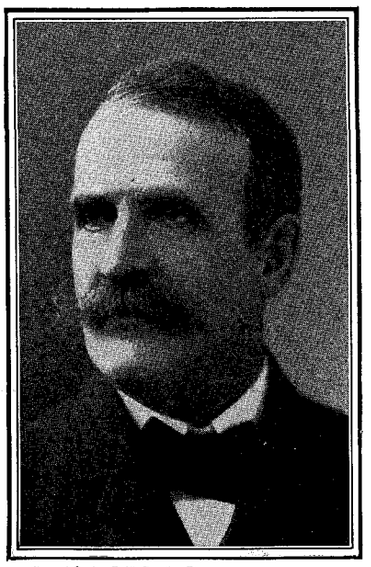
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



SEYMOUR W. TULLOCH,
Formerly cashier of the Washington post-office, who makes charges of serious irregularities in the Post-Office Department.



PERRY S. HEATH,
Formerly First Assistant Postmaster-General. "It is straight into Heath's office that all the lines of the Tulloch charges converge."

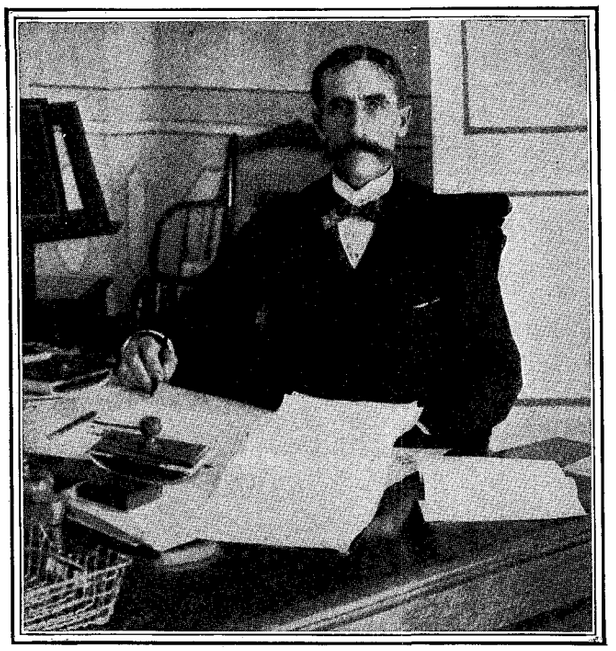


Copyright by J. E. Purdy, Boston.
POSTMASTER-GENERAL PAYNE,
Who calls the Tulloch charges "hot air" and "glittering generalities."

ment. Postmaster-General Payne considers his reply conclusive, but his critics want the charges investigated.

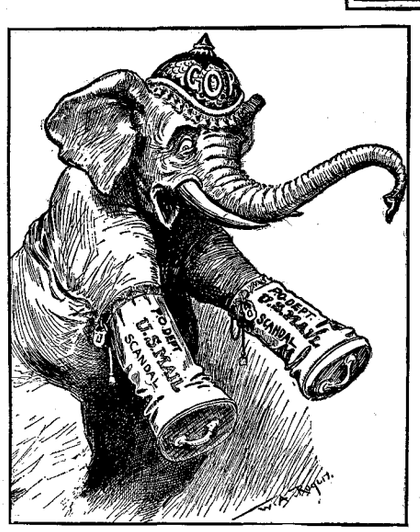
It is considered pretty well established that the various leakages in the postal service have aggregated a large sum annually, enough, perhaps, to have paid the deficit. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says on this point:

"The postal receipts of the country are in excess of $130,000,000. The divisions over which George W. Beavers and August W. Machen presided expended annually one-half of this sum. Beavers resigned rather than face an investigation. His division purchased the post-office supplies. Machen announced when the charges were preferred against him that he would not resign under fire, but would fight it out, but he was removed by Mr. Payne under instruction from the President.



FOURTH-ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL BRISTOW,
Who is conducting the Postal Investigation. Mr. Bristow unearthed the postal scandals in Cuba.

"It has come to light that there is no adequate system of auditing accounts in the Post-Office Department and that practically no checks have been imposed on the heads of departments. Thus, in handling the government money there has been every opportunity for fraud, as there was no chance of detecting a fraud when committed. The irregularities that have prevailed and that are semi-confessed by resignations have been mainly in the Division of Allowances and the Free Delivery system. The Philadelphia *Ledger*, which has given the subject considerable attention, declares that the evidences of waste and extravagance in these departments have convinced those conversant with developments that correct business methods in all departments would have resulted in a sufficient saving to have prevented the post-office deficit. The increased compensation of letter-carriers for rural and city routes would not have been sufficient to have caused a deficit had good business management prevailed. With the revelations regarding two important divisions staring him in the face, the Postmaster-General has increased the scope of General Bristow's investigations to include all important post-offices in the country. An investigation upon such a mammoth scale has never been attempted in any department of the Government. One Postmaster-General has



"THEY WON'T COME OFF!"
—*Harper's Weekly.*

IT WILL OUT!
—*The New York Herald.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EACH TO THE OTHER—"I'll bet if we jump off here you will be hurt more than I will."
—*The Denver News.*

followed another, and permitted the vast and increasing revenues to be expended without effort to evolve a comprehensive system of checking accounts which would guarantee protection to the Government. This work the present Postmaster-General or his successor will have to do.

"A great deal of overhauling will be necessary to put the Post-Office Department on a proper basis of efficiency; and Congress will have to do the work. An excellent suggestion is that the assistant attorney-general for the Post-Office Department shall hereafter be appointed by the Attorney-General instead of by the Postmaster-General, as this will prove some check on the department."

The Republican Chicago *Tribune* demands that the investigation be thoroughgoing and impartial. It says:

"The Republican party when in power never has been afraid to investigate the alleged misconduct of its officials and punish them if they deserved it. It has had the wisdom to know that rumors of corruption exaggerate facts and do more harm than the truth can, no matter how disagreeable it may be. It has been the policy of the party always, when suspicion of wrong was simmering, to 'take the lid off' the pot and let the steam escape. That is a policy to which the party should adhere, not merely because it is honest but because it is expedient. There should be no deviation from it because a veteran politician in office does not like to expose malfeasance in his department. . . .

"The charges are to be investigated, but the Postmaster-General is not in sympathy with the investigation. He has endeavored to make it ineffective by stopping the mouths of witnesses. He has said that if the name of any man who held a sinecure office is given him he will have that person sued on the charge of stealing money from the United States. The sinecurists will be dumb when asked for information.

"It is time for the President to intervene. He abhors the policy of suppressing wrongdoing. He has moral as well as physical courage, and he believes in exposing crime and punishing the criminal, no matter where the blow falls. He should turn his thoughts for a moment from the Yosemite to affairs at Washington, and direct peremptorily the Postmaster-General to do all in his power to promote the ends of justice and expose rascality and misdoing, no matter who the culprits may be."

WE are relieved to learn that the Declaration of Independence has been sequestered in a safe in the Department of State and not in the Post-office Department.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

TROUBLES OF A LABOR MAYOR.

"THE 'stoker mayor' of Bridgeport has got into the fiery furnace this time," remarks the Springfield *Republican*, in commenting on the troubles of Dennis Mulvihill, the "labor mayor" of Bridgeport, Conn. Bridgeport is in the throes of a street-car strike, which has been marked by a number of small riots, and it is charged by the mayor's critics that his sympathy with the unionists has encouraged them to violence. He has "done more to incite riot than all other causes combined," said one critic at a law and order conference. The "limit" was reached when the mayor interfered with two officers who had arrested a rioter, and instructed them to release him. The sheriff and police authorities thereupon held a consultation with Mayor Mulvihill, and presented matters to him in such a light that he agreed to surrender all control over the police power. A movement is afoot to have the state legislature curtail his authority still further, but this the mayor resents. He says, in a newspaper interview:

"I am the mayor of Bridgeport, elected by the people, and the legislature can not take away from me the power vested in me by the people. I have done only what I believed to be my duty, and I shall continue to do so. You may have observed that the greater number of my opponents are Republicans. The whole thing is merely political capital that they are trying to make out of this situation.

"The rights of the laboring men will be respected in Bridgeport while I am mayor. I am not a silk-stocking mayor."

DENIS MULVIHILL,
The "labor mayor" of Bridgeport, Conn., who has abdicated his control of the police.

Mr. Mulvihill was a good stoker before he was elected to the mayor's chair, and the New York *Times* thinks that Bridgeport would have been wiser if it had kept him at the work at which he was doing so well. It says:

"Organized labor wanted a representative in the mayor's office, and Mr. Mulvihill was nominated and elected. The fact that he was a stoker is not to his discredit. He may have been a very good stoker and entitled to the confidence of his employers and the respect of all good citizens. But it goes without saying that his training in passing coal no more fitted him for the mayoralty than it would for the presidency of the

LIBERTY?
The walking delegate enlightening the world.
—*Puck.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

company he worked for or for the control of a national bank. He began his administration by vetoing necessary public appropriations, and not being able to distinguish between a proper liberality in public expenditure for purposes connected with the city's business and reckless extravagance, he carried economy too far. Ever since he has maintained an attitude of hostility to public improvements demanded by the growth of the city. In these matters he may have been, and perhaps was, honestly mistaken. The practical problems of municipal finance were as far beyond his comprehension as astronomical calculations. The business, part of his administration has been a failure for the good reason that he is not a business man and is incapable of looking at anything from the business point of view."

It is interesting, in this connection, to note a commendation of another Connecticut "labor mayor"—Mayor Chartres, of Derby—who was borne into office on a trades-union tidal wave, just as Mayor Mulvihill was. A press despatch from Derby says of its carpenter mayor:

"The direst municipal calamities were presaged as the result of his election, but his administration has brought very little solace to the prophets of evil.

"In his first year he was confronted with $18,006 in unpaid bills from the previous administration. Without any advance in the tax rate or the stinting of any department, this legacy of indebtedness was paid within a few months. Besides this, during his first year, a stone-crushing plant costing $2,500 was established and paid for, the city's sinking fund was increased $6,000, and $7,000 in unexpended revenue was turned back into the city treasury.

"This year the administration has had to meet a falling-off in the grand list of $139,000 through the exemption of certain property by a new state law, and the necessity has arisen for increasing the rate paid into the sinking fund in order to meet maturing bonds issued eight years ago. Despite this and the further circumstances that the salaries of the public-school teachers have been materially increased this year, there has been an advance of only a quarter of a mill in the tax rate, from 10 to 10¼ mills."

MEXICO'S NEW CURRENCY.

"WE are not trying to make Mexico a gold country," says José Yves Limantour, Mexican Minister of Finance, in explaining the new currency scheme Mexico is about to adopt; but the American newspapers regard his denial as proof either that he is himself deceived, or that he is trying to soothe the sensibilities of the friends of silver in Mexico. The gold basis "is the only monetary standard his description will fit," says the New York *Times;* and the Philadelphia *Press* regards it as clear that "Mexico will really be on a gold basis when this proposed arrangement is carried out." So say many other journals. Here is Señor Limantour's description of the new coinage as reported by a representative of the New York *Times:*

"There is to be a new Mexican dollar coined.

"There will be $100,000,000 of this coinage.

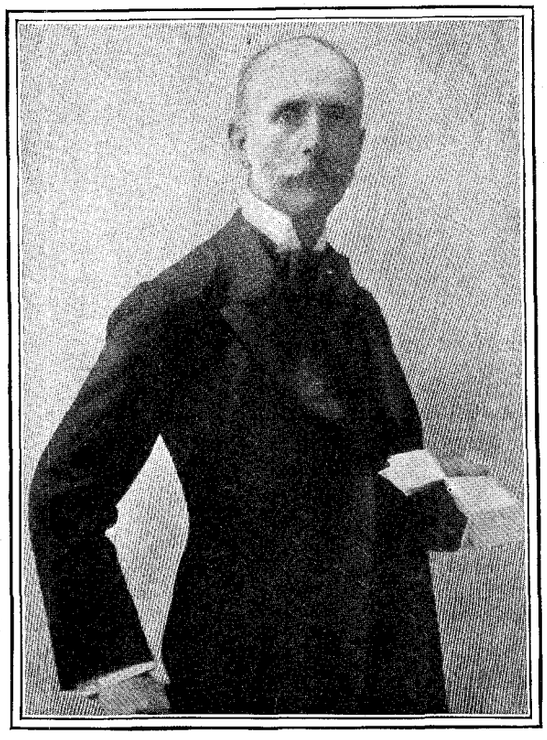
"This dollar will be made a legal tender for every debt and account collectible in Mexico.

"Back of this dollar—guaranteeing it—will be a specific gold deposit of $25,000,000.

"The present dollar will be no longer recognized in any legal sense as Mexican money. It will be pushed absolutely into classification as merchandise. Free and unlimited coinage—as now prevailing—will be abolished. The only government issue will be under the provisions that guarantee the new $100,000,000.

"How much Mexican silver money is now outstanding? Nobody can make any approximate calculation. Since first Mexico started the issue there has been emitted $2,400,000,000. As through the years the bullion's market value has fluctuated, this output has naturally had many changing figures. When, aforetime, silver as merchandise rose to high figures, Mexican coinage had its chief value for melting. Time was when the present friendless coin went current readily at its face and better in New York and at London and Paris. Prior to 1859 it had even a quasi legal-tender quality in this town.

"Much more than the majority of outstanding Mexican dollars are outside of Mexico. They have been shipped out of Mexico in these latter days as mere merchandise, not in any actual money capacity whatsoever. And this, in the view of Señor Limantour, warrants one radical provision in the Government's



JOSE YVES LIMANTOUR,
Mexican Minister of Finance, who is designing a new currency system for his country.

new fiscal plan—the provision that Mexican dollars of the present coinage shall not return to Mexico except as merchandise and subject to an import tax.

"It has been necessary, of course, for Limantour and his banker associates and advisers to keep in view the fact that some abnormal condition might at times develop to affect the status of the new coinage. It might be that at some point and in an extraordinary situation there could be a surplus of the government coinage, and it is conceivable that under some circumstances shopkeepers or bankers might decline to make exchange with buyers on the fixed fifty-cent basis. Therefore this has been determined upon:

"Whenever for any reason a surplus offering of the coinage shall show effect upon value, the Government will enter the market as a buyer (for gold) of whatever volume of coin offers at even the slightest fraction below the guaranteed parity. And as there will be $25,000,000 of gold so available, $50,000,000 of the coins (one-half of the total issue) can be thus immediately withdrawn from circulation—held ready, of course, for reutterance as normal conditions later demand.

"And as to the remotely possible complication of the new coin rising in the market above the Government's guarantee of fifty cents in gold, this, too, has been considered. Upon this account, indeed, there has been especial safeguarding. One of the important functions of the international silver commission (conspicuous members of which are now in this city) is to obtain from the silver-using countries of the world an agreement that bullion for coinage shall be taken only when it is at or below the ratio of 32 to 1—cutting in two Mr. William J. Bryan's 16 to 1 prescription."

This change is expected to stop the disturbing currency fluctuations which have played havoc with business in Mexico and with commerce between Mexico and the gold-standard countries. Mr. Jackson Smith, of the Mexican International Railroad, says

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DUE WARNING FROM THE BRYANITE.
—*The Pittsburg Gazette.*

GROVER—"Now stop looking at me like that!"
—*Harper's Weekly.*

CARTOON GLIMPSES OF MR. CLEVELAND.

that the currency disturbances have brought railroad construction in Mexico to a standstill, and that construction will not be resumed until monetary stability is established. "When that is accomplished," he says, "there will be one of the greatest building eras in Mexico that the country has ever seen."

IS GENERAL WOOD BEING PERSECUTED?

NOT often are the editorials of two or three newspapers made the subject of disapproving criticism by the President of the United States in a public speech. The campaign of the New York *Sun* and *Evening Post* and the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* against Gen. Leonard Wood, however, has apparently been treated to this unusual attention. For about two months these papers have been assailing the general, principally by trying to show that his reputation was in large part created by an ex-convict and swindler who was Associated Press correspondent in Havana, and who passed under the name of Bellairs. Then about a month ago *The Evening Post* asserted that General Wood inspired a magazine article published three years ago over the name of Major Runcie, attacking General Brooke. Upon investigation, this latter charge was found to be untrue, and it was withdrawn by *The Evening Post* on May 8. Six days later, in his speech in San Francisco, the President spoke of the general in terms that are construed by several papers as a reply to these newspaper attacks. Referring to General Wood's work in Cuba the President said:

"He was put down there to do an absolutely new task; to take a people of a different race, a different speech, a different creed, a people just emerging from the hideous welter of a cruel war, beyond what we in this fortunate country can not readily conceive; to take a people down in the depths of poverty, in the depths of misery, just recovering from sufferings which make one shudder; to take a people untrained utterly and absolutely in self-government and fit them for it. And he did it.

"For three years he worked. He established a school system as good as the best that we have in any of our States. He cleaned cities which had never been cleaned in their existence before. He secured absolute safety for life and property.

"He did the kind of governmental work which should be the undying honor of our people forever, and he came home to what? He came home to be thanked by a few, to be attacked by others—not to their credit—and to have as his real reward the sense that tho his work had been done at pecuniary sacrifice to him, that tho the demands upon him had been such as to eat into his private means, yet he had willingly and well done his duty as an American citizen, and reflected honor, fresh honor, upon the uniform of the United States army."

"The dignified rebuke administered by the Commander-in-Chief of the army is deserved and timely," declares the New York *Times*, which also says:

"The charges and insinuations against Gen. Leonard Wood appear, to date, to be pure calumnies, black lies, and base inventions, such foul slanders as breed in mean hearts and come to expression upon coward lips. There may be a fool or two in the case. We see evidence of the credulous, fly-gobbling, helpless simpleton's cooperation here and there. But calculating slanderers and schemers are at the bottom of the mess. The campaign of defamation has been deliberately organized, the material of attack has been accumulated, forged, and purloined, and fire was opened at the moment of General Wood's departure for the Philippines, and has been kept up during a period of several weeks when it was impossible that the charges should fall under his notice.

"One of the falsehoods, after being exposed and exploded, has been withdrawn from service. Others are kept in circulation, rather in the guise of hints and insinuations, furtive poison in defiling ink, than as open accusations. The motley trickster Bellairs is made to do duty in the meanest of the charges. Of course, the denials and disclaimers of Bellairs count for nothing, but they are every whit as sound, valid, and respectable as the innuendoes of the creatures who, from their sheltered obscurity, let fly their arrows at General Wood. The thing has gone far enough now for the syndicate of defamation to produce proofs, if it has any; if not, it can keep up the detestable business only at the cost of incurring the public contempt."

"Bellairs," in a letter to the New York *Herald*, says it is "ridiculous" to suppose that he "made" General Wood. "To believe such a thing possible," he declares, "must stamp the President, the Secretary of War, and the Government, generally, as an incompetent lot of fools, hypnotized in some extraordinary manner by an obscure correspondent of the Associated Press." And *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York) says:

"As to the statements of the New York *Sun* concerning Bellairs, the former correspondent of the Associated Press, we are forced to the conclusion, from facts within our knowledge, that the inspiration to that attack was from within the circle of the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

army, and that its real purpose was to discredit General Wood. It is wholly unjust to hold General Wood responsible for a man who so imposed upon army and navy circles that he was elected a member of the Army and Navy Club in Manila and was given a dinner by one of the Service clubs when he left the islands. He was a man of education and cultivated manners, and as the agent of the Associated Press he was naturally brought into close relations with public officials. So strong was their faith in him that even when rumors to his discredit were set afloat they were not believed; for it was easy to make it appear that his association with a discharged convict was a matter of mistaken identity. If General Wood was deceived in an English adventurer so were others, and the general should be fairly treated in the matter, even by those who think that he has been rewarded by the President beyond his deserts and that personal partiality has led to his receiving too exclusive credit for work in Cuba in which others shared."

There has been a lull in the attack for the last week or so, but *The Sun*, in commenting on the President's speech, suggests that in order to show the "self-impoverishment" of General Wood during his administration in Cuba, the accounts covering that period should be "brought from the dark into the light" and thoroughly overhauled. *The Sun* says:

"In Mr. Roosevelt's earnest remarks at San Francisco concerning unselfishness in the public service, the President made the remarkable statement that Gen. Leonard Wood at Havana not only did his work at a pecuniary sacrifice to himself, but also permitted his expenditures as military governor to 'eat into his private means.'

"This announcement from so authoritative a quarter indicates a plain duty of Congress at its next session.

"In justice to General Wood, not less than for the sake of the nation's self-respect, the accounts of the period of military occupation should be brought from the dark into the light, and sifted by the best expert skill available.

"It had been supposed by some that the military governor drew rather freely upon the Cuban Treasury for his official maintenance. Mr. Roosevelt, who is in a position to know the truth if any man is, asserts on the contrary that General Wood spared the Cuban treasury at the cost of his personal resources.

"This can never be permitted by a people so just and a Government so well-to-do as our own.

"Let Congress, therefore, accurately ascertain from the actual figures the amount of General Wood's self-impoverishment in the public service, a fact now for the first time revealed by the President of the United States.

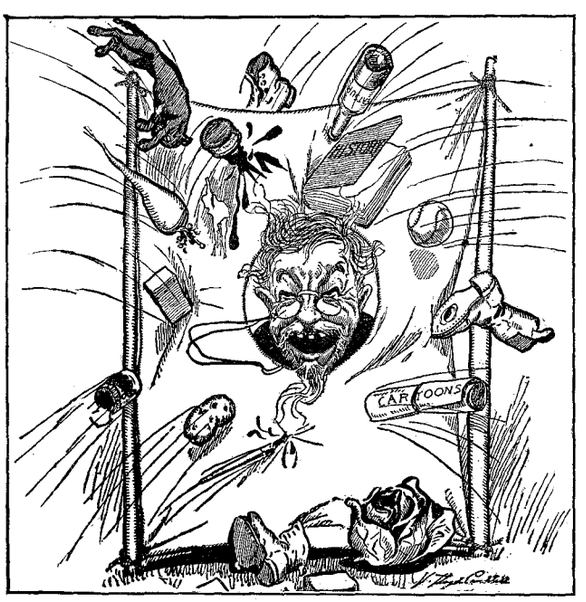
"Then let Congress vote an appropriation sufficient to reimburse General Wood for every dollar necessarily expended by him in this way from his private fortune, with interest to date.

"After Mr. Roosevelt's disclosure of the circumstance, apathy or delay on the part of the legislative department would be nothing short of scandalous."

REAPPEARANCE OF THE CHAMBERLAIN TARIFF SCHEME.

THE man who believed in the law, but was "agin its enforcement" is recalled to mind by the speech of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain at Birmingham, England, a few days ago, in which he declared that he was a free-trader, but was in favor of setting up a preferential tariff system to promote trade with the colonies. "He admired the free-trade principle," remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "but was inclined to prefer the protective practise." The Colonial Secretary's speech was devoted to a renewed advocacy of his scheme of a preferential tariff union of the entire British empire, binding the colonies and the mother country together in a commercial system that should promote prosperity in peace and patriotism in war. The colonies already have tariff systems, and some of them, notably Canada, admit English products at a considerable reduction. England, however, being a free-trade country, can not return the favor, and there is talk in Canada of reconsidering these unreciprocated preferences given to British trade. So Secretary Chamberlain wishes England to set up a tariff system, grant the colonies preferential treatment, and bind the empire into a vast business union.

Mr. Chamberlain "is a man of sense" and "a practical man of business," declares the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, one of the strongest protectionist papers in this country; and *The Iron Age* thinks that "it may not be improbable that he has correctly gaged the predominant sentiment of the United Kingdom." "Mr. Chamberlain puts it mildly when he says that the strict interpretation of British free trade must be abandoned," says the Detroit *News*, for "had the colonies not been loyal and sentimental to an extraordinary degree, a modification of policy would have been forced long ago by the threat of a disintegration of the em-



"I DENY THAT PUBLIC SENTIMENT IS AGAINST THE NEW PRESS LAW."—PENNYPACKER. —*The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.*

THE OUTSIDERS—"Gee, what an idea!" —*The Detroit News.*

PENNSYLVANIA LIBEL LAW IN CARTOON.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

pire." Several of our protectionist papers not only think that the Chamberlain plan will strengthen the empire, but believe that a protective tariff will stay the ebbing tide of British prosperity.

About as many other American papers, however, predict the failure of the Chamberlain program. The Colonial Secretary urged his idea upon the conference of colonial premiers in London last summer, and the general impression at that time was that the attempt was a dismal failure. The idea is widely entertained in England that a tariff would increase the cost of living, and "however powerfully the grandeur of the British empire may appeal to the imagination of the British voters," says the New York *Sun*, "a signal rise in the price of bread would strike home to their business and their bosoms." And so think a number of other journals. The British consumer "can not be persuaded to pay taxes to stimulate colonial trade," declares the Boston *Transcript;* and the Springfield *Republican* remarks that "the masses of the people in England are not prepared to suffer from an increased cost of food in order to benefit the farmers of Canada."

ONE YEAR OF FREE CUBA.

WITH enthusiasm similar to that which marked the inauguration of the Cuban republic last year, the Cubans, on May 20, celebrated the first anniversary of their independence. "It is doubtful whether any other republic of modern times ever entered upon its career as easily and successfully as Cuba has done," remarks the New York *World;* and the Brooklyn *Standard Union* declares that Cuba "has established a record among Latin-American republics, for none of them can compare with her in respect to the auspicious circumstances that mark her first anniversary." Secretary Root, who recently returned from a visit to the island, says in his despatch of congratulation to President Palma that the year's work has "confounded the enemies of Cuba and strengthened the courage and hope of her friends." The $500,000 net surplus left in the treasury when General Wood turned over the Government to the new officials last year, has been increased a little over four times, the amount in the treasury on March 31 being nearly $2,700,000. The public order has been admirably maintained, with the exception of strike riots in Havana, the kind that frequently occur in the United States. The educational facilities have been increased, sanitation has been maintained, and other improvements of many kinds are being provided. To show how thoroughly the Government is sustaining the sanitary measures, it is pointed out that the death-rate, per thousand, is the lowest in the history of the island, being 21.19, while in Washington it is 21.21. Trade has increased considerably. We learn from an article in the New York *Tribune* that the tobacco crop has not been satisfactory because of unfavorable weather, but that the sugar crop has been the second largest in the history of the island. The Cuban legislature, tho having had no experience in legislation and therefore working slowly, has passed the reciprocity treaty, the $35,000,000 loan bill, and a tariff bill.

This record speaks well for the Cubans as a law-abiding people and one capable of self-government, remark some of the papers. "Few people realized how many Cubans had governmental experience even under Spanish rule," says the New York *Evening Post*, "and how many were qualified to take office and administer it well." When the government was turned over to the new officials, many army officers and newspapers predicted that all sorts of trouble would come to the Cubans, with the result that after a few weeks they would apply to the United States for annexation, or that the United States would be compelled to interfere. The chief thing to bring about this would be the failure of Congress to grant reciprocity. The Brooklyn *Eagle*, which last year took a pessimistic view of the permanency of the new Government, says that "the record of the last twelve months proves that these apprehensions were unjustified. Cast adrift to paddle her own canoe, Cuba has paddled it with skill and determination." The work of President Palma comes in for considerable praise by the press. "President Palma seems to be the right man for the helm of state," declares the Brooklyn *Standard Union;* "he is patriotic and, withal, level-headed."

But the New York *Sun* sees two disorders in the Cuban body politic that, it thinks, are a cause for uneasiness. The first is a "cumbersome and unduly expensive" system of provincial government, which is provided for in the Cuban constitution to avoid a centralization of power in the hands of her national organization. Recent attempts to enforce it have been met with protests, and it is believed that Cuba must do away with the system or run the risk of some sort of internal trouble. The other is the $35,000,000 loan, with which the Government intends to pay the so-called liberating army. The loan has been indorsed by the Cuban Congress and President, but there is a hitch in the proceedings. *The Sun* says that if the veterans had not received encouragement in their hope for a speedy payment, they would have threatened an uprising.

Extent of the Louisiana Purchase: A Correction.—Napoleon's ghost is represented by the cartoonists as standing transfixed with astonishment at the tremendous wealth of the "Louisiana Purchase," which he sold a hundred years ago for $15,000,000. The shade of the emperor would perhaps have fallen in a faint if it had read of the amazing fertility of that region as told in an article in these columns May 9. In that article the statement was made that Napoleon sold us a "million acres of wilderness," and it was added that "the wheat crop raised every year in this former wilderness, to say nothing of other products, would pay the $15,000,000 a hundred times over." To raise a wheat crop worth $1,500,000,000 on a million acres of land, "to say nothing of other products," would require a yield of about 2,000 bushels to the acre! It would be nearer the truth to say that Napoleon sold us 875,025 square miles of territory, and that the entire annual wheat crop of the country, a large part of which is raised in this territory, would pay the $15,000,000 about twenty-five times. It was also stated that the purchase "has added fourteen stars to the national flag," and a map was subjoined showing that it has added only twelve. The other two stars are due when Oklahoma and Indian Territory become States. This interesting collection of errors, all within the space of five lines, was due to the simple trustfulness of the writer in the statements of newspapers that are usually reliable, but which seem to have been swept some distance into the realm of fancy on this occasion.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT takes two to make a bargain; except, of course, when China is a party to it.—*Puck.*

CIVILIZATION and enlightenment advanced so fast in Africa one day last week that several thousand Sokotos were killed in the crush.—*The Detroit News-Tribune.*

IT is to be hoped that it will not be at length discovered that the fault with the Declaration of Independence ink was that it was not union-made.—*The Baltimore American.*

IT is reliably stated that J. Pierpont Morgan has been swindled in the purchase of bogus art treasures. Well, we knew it would take an artist to do it.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

ACCORDING to Hugh O. Pentecost, it is a crime for the poor to bring children into the world. Perhaps President Roosevelt will agree with him when he reflects that the poor generally vote the Democratic ticket.—*The Chicago Journal.*

ONE of the latest and most popular fads with us is this breakfast fad. It is simple and pleasing, and after you have tried it a few times you feel like a new man. It is this: You get up in the morning and eat a hearty breakfast. It beats medicine.—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

WHILE traveling on skis in Yellowstone Park, the President fell head first in a snow-drift. We shall expect to read a sympathetic and reminiscent editorial in the next issue of *The Commoner*. Mr. Bryan had a similar experience on two occasions.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

"PREDIGESTED" LITERATURE.

IN a recent issue of *The Booklovers' Magazine*, an American novelist, Mr. Frank H. Spearman, enters a plea for the "art of skipping." It is not too much to say, he affirms, that "the whole body of literature, as we know it, stands for no art so much as that of skipping. The forgotten, the lost, the buried tomes, represent what the world has skipped." He continues:

"The trouble with our dutiful American booklover is that he feels a question of conscience in skipping. No scruple could be more strained. Is not every book provided for his recreation of value largely in proportion to the author's own mastery of the art of skipping? Every book that charms its reader does so not alone by what it provides; it charms by what it omits.

"Let the booklover cultivate the art of skipping. It is an art, and it may be learned, mastered even, by the average reader. Follow your own instinct in it; nothing in the art of skipping is so sure as your own instinct. Read while your book holds you. The booklover offers himself a willing victim to his author. 'Here,' he says in effect, 'is my attention. If you can hold it, you are welcome to it. I rather hope you can hold it.' The battle is on. Does your interest lag? A long paragraph stares at you? Take the first sentence and jump straight to the last. Is the subject still the same? Go ahead. Has the subject changed? Dip into the middle of the paragraph. A glance gives you the connection and again you are away at a canter: before you know it you are reading in lines and paragraphs instead of in words and sentences.

"Then comes something you want—every word of it. You read contentedly on till an inward monitor stirs and, like a master, you resume the art; one glance, one page. If you go too far, as you easily may, retrace. It is a pleasure to be compelled by your author to do so; but, above all, follow your instinct, the instinct of selection, the first and greatest of natural instincts—and soon you will be looking for something to read. Moreover, you will feel after the exercise of this instinct the beginning of your own conclusions on literature and life. Selection makes one think. The booklover who can select for his own needs out of what has been provided for all is not far from being already a capable critic. Taste many books; hold fast to those that your instinct approves."

The Springfield *Republican* considers this very bad advice, and devotes nearly two columns to a rebuttal of Mr. Spearman's argument on behalf of "predigested" literature. It says, in part:

"How many readers there are who read after this lazy fashion, and how many writers there are who feel compelled to cater to their laziness. The question which the average novelist anxiously asks himself is not, 'Is this good art?' but 'Is this easy reading?' Does the story get well under way in the first chapter? Is everything such clear sailing that absolutely no mental effort is required? Is everything cut out in advance which the average reader, for whom the average novelist writes, might be tempted to skip?

"If the average novelist fails in his estimate of the mental grasp of the average reader, he has the average publisher at his elbow to help him with friendly advice and commercial experience, cutting out descriptions, abridging conversations, excising digressions, getting rid, in short, of everything that might tax in ever so little this precious, coddled faculty of attention. The book must be prepared beforehand like a predigested food; nothing must be left for the reader to do but kindly to allow his eyes to rest for a certain number of minutes or hours on the printed page, after which the contents are supposed to be absorbed. If at any point a bad symptom appears, such as a tendency to wander, there is something wrong with the preparation—a hard piece, perhaps, not quite predigested. Out with it; let us go on with the literary maltose. Unfortunately with many readers, those in whom mental activities have not been altogether destroyed by predigestion, the method defeats its very end. Left with nothing to do, the mind blissfully wanders off into quite other pastures, or emerges from a state of delicious unconsciousness from time to time, just long enough to make sure that all is well with the hero and the heroine. There is perhaps something to be said for Mr. Spearman's remedy as a specific for drowsiness—a change from the steady jog-trot to a lively cross-country canter."

The Republican traces three evil tendencies in American fiction to a prevailing "appeal to the lazy reader." The first is toward undue compression. The second is the tendency to indulge in "showy" and inartistic beginnings. The third is the insistence upon a sustained high key, "a resolute fortissimo suited to the ear of the multitude." We quote, in conclusion:

"In any sustained work of art it is a mistake to try to keep the tension always on the strain. There should be gracious smiling valleys as well as mountain-peaks in the landscape. Even the longeurs of the great writers have their function, the slow descriptions which the hasty reader bolts, the painstaking characterization of people, the episodes which relieve stress or retard the action. The careless may be impatient of the elaborate pedigrees in 'Henry Esmond,' but how they add to the solidity of the structure! It is perfectly true that a new 'Henry Esmond' would be a burden to the book reviewer of the present day, whose desk groans with new novels, and whose estimates of them must inevitably be affected by the ease with which the contents are absorbed. But the book reviewer's attitude, as he himself well knows, is essentially a false attitude, the attitude of one always in a violent hurry, and it is not for such that masterpieces are written. The mistake of too many writers of the present time is in paying over-much deference to the man in a hurry. It is not necessary to read many novels, and those that are read ought to be worth serious and deliberate attention. The clipped, noisy, bustling novel, clamoring on every page, may catch the multitude for the moment and figure among the 'best-selling books' of the month, but its career is brief. 'To say what every one has said and say it as tho no one had ever said it,' observed Goethe, 'that is great art.' It may be added that the great novelist is a novelist who writes as tho no one else were writing novels, and disdainfully refuses to raise his voice in the strident clamor of the multitude."

THE OLDEST COLLECTION OF MORAL MAXIMS.

THE Presse-Papyrus, recently found in the tombs of Egypt, has now been translated by the famous French Egyptologist, Philippe Vivey, who gives some interesting data as to its character and contents. The document was originally found in Thebes, and was written about 2600 B.C., being the oldest collection of moral maxims known. The first two pages are the product of the Prefect Kakimna, who lived under the reign of King Senoferus, of the third dynasty (3900 B.C.). The second and larger portion, consisting of sixteen pages, is the work of the Prefect Ptah-ho-tep, who lived in the days of King Assas, of the fifth dynasty (3500 B.C.). This man had attained to all the honors that his royal master could bestow upon him, and in his old age he prepared this book of practical wisdom and philosophy, primarily for his own son, but also for readers in general. From the translations as found in the Berlin *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* we reproduce the following specimens of this ancient sage's wisdom:

"Be not proud of your wisdom, but speak to the ignorant man as you do to the learned. For the boundaries of knowledge are never closed, and no savant possesses the fulness of knowledge. But it is more difficult to find wisdom than to discover genius.

"If you must deal with an antagonist while he is in anger and he is more powerful than you, then bend your neck to him. Since he will not permit you to destroy his language, do not interrupt him. This shows that you can keep quiet if you are opposed, and you have the advantage over him if you do not become excited.

"If you have the position of a leader and must decide the fate of many people, then seek out the best way that you may not

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

suffer reproach. Do not intimidate people or God will antagonize you also.

"If you are of a company who are taking a meal in the house of a prominent man, then take what is given you and bend yourself humbly. See what is before you, but do not stare at what is blameworthy.

"Do not speak more to a great man than he asks you, because you can not know what will displease him. If you carry messages from one great man to another, then do exactly as you are directed.

"A thousand men have been lost on account of their enjoyment of a moment, which is as brief as a dream, and they reap death as a consequence. Be on your guard against attacks of evil impulses.

"That is a sad sickness that leads to dissensions between father and mother, brother and sister, and causes husband and wife to despise each other. If you are wise you will make provisions for your house and will preserve a pure love for your wife. Fill her stomach, clothe her back, and care for the wants of her body. Be affectionate to her and satisfy her wishes as long as she is yours; this is friendship on the part of her master.

"You can manage a wife better by persuasion than by force. Be not brutal. Then she will take good care of your house; but if you cast her aside, all is lost. Rather open to her the arms of your affection; call her with the voice of love."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BACH FESTIVAL.

THE musical critics of the press have given a very imposing amount of space to the third Bach festival, produced in the little town of Bethlehem, Pa., by local talent, and lasting for an entire week. The festival, which ended Saturday, May 16, was the third given under the same auspices, but was produced on a more ambitious scale than heretofore and attracted music-lovers from many parts of the country. The leader and the originator of these festivals, Mr. J. Fred. Wolle, has had a chorus in Bethlehem for fifteen years singing Bach music; but the Bach choir was not organized until 1898, and the first Bach festival was given in 1900; the second, lasting three days, in 1901. This year's festival was produced by a chorus of one hundred and eighteen voices, in addition to a boys' choir of fifty voices, and an orchestra of sixty pieces, most of the latter coming, not from Bethlehem, but Philadelphia.

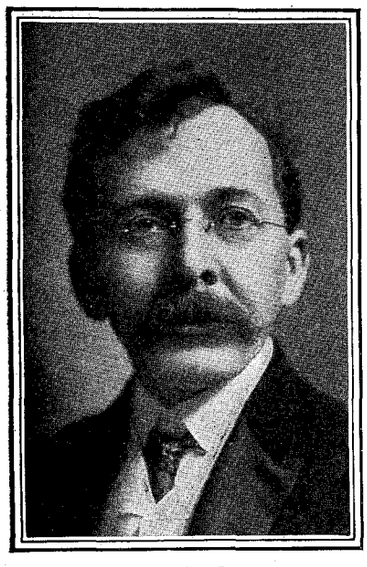


Photo by Flickinger, Bethlehem, Pa.
J. FRED WOLLE.
The originator and the leader of the Bach Festival, held in Bethlehem, Pa., and attended by 10,000 persons.

There has been criticism, of course, especially of the orchestra and the soloists; but on the whole the press has treated the festival with many signs of respect and approbation. A general idea of the program is presented in the following comment written toward the close of the festival by the special correspondent of the Boston *Evening Transcript:*

"In order to enter sympathetically into the spirit of the festival, which is so unlike any other American music festival, let us begin by referring to the daily events not as concerts, but, as they are called locally, sessions. . . . Analysis of the programs shows that they have been designed to set forth the life of Jesus in its religious significance from the Protestant point of view. The first three sessions dealt with the Savior's birth, tho in no rigidly precise way. Monday evening's session was a prelude to the series considered as a whole, the religious or spiritual significance of the prelude being indicated by the choice of 'Sleepers, Wake!' as the opening cantata. This was associated with a general hymn of praise, the 'Magnificat,' and the two compositions paved the way for the presentation of the 'Christmas' oratorio at the two sessions of Tuesday. Christ's mission furnished the subject-matter for the sessions of Wednesday and Thursday. Again the prelude, or in this instance interlude, idea was manifest in the presentation on Wednesday of two short cantatas whose relation to the subject was more suggestive than direct, 'Strike, oh, strike, long looked-for hour,' and 'I with my cross-staff gladly wander.' Associated with them was the second Brandenburg concerto, the only purely instrumental feature of the festival. These compositions led to the greatest of oratorios, the 'St. Matthew Passion,' which occupied the two sessions of Thursday. To-day and to-morrow we have to do with the ascension and the proclamation of faith, the result, so far as this life is concerned, of Christ's mission. The works chosen for this phase of the subject were an Easter cantata, 'The Heavens laugh,' and an ascension cantata, 'God goeth up with shouting,' to-day, and the B-minor mass to-morrow."

The village of Bethlehem was settled by Moravians about one hundred and fifty years ago, who brought with them and have retained both a love for music and deep religious sentiment. The latter, rather than an artistic purpose, according to *The Transcript* critic, is the animating motive of the festival. He writes:

"There is one salient feature of the undertaking that not only came down from the first festival, but that preceded it during the many years of Mr. Wolle's conductorship. It was here among the people before he was born, it came with his ancestors who established the village. This may not be defined in a word, for to speak of it as religious fervor would be misleading, but veneration for everything that has to do with religious service is its common manifestation. That is the secret of the festival's design, and it might have been inherited directly from the master composer, whose deeply religious nature was expressed in his life and works alike, and to whom the dedication of his best thought to the church was as natural and unaffected an offering as the prayers of the simplest-minded pastor of a country parish. The spirit of Bach was that of the Moravians who founded this town, and their descendants, little affected by the artificial developments of modern life, have retained it to a remarkable degree. They still give the village its distinctive character, and while the transient stranger may not venture to arrive at a final estimate of the people—presumably they are wonderfully like other people—it is perfectly apparent that veneration for everything pertaining to the church lingers as a strong if not dominating impulse of their lives. This perceived, it is a quick step to a perception of the festival's character that precludes such critical attention to it as would be proper and necessary in the case of a secular festival, such as that annually given at Worcester. The Bach festival is not quite a religious observance, but, given in an ancient church, limited with the single exception of the Brandenburg concerts, to religious music, it is viewed by the residents, listeners and performers alike, as much akin to a continuous service. . . . The people sit in reverent silence from beginning to end, save when the chorales are sung. Then all arise, and the audience joins with the choir in giving vocal utterance to the hymn. Applause at any time would be sacrilege. For the most part the people sit with their backs to the music, facing the shrouded pulpit. Even the solo singers yield to the spirit of the occasion by refraining from festal dress."

The verdict passed upon the festival as a whole by the New York *Tribune's* staff correspondent represents the prevailing view of the critics: "On the whole, there were more shortcomings in the performances than in that of two years ago; but they were not the fault of the choir, which sang with splendid spirit and gave distinct utterance to every note in the vast and complicated score." Financially, it is reported, the festival was a success. The nine sessions were attended by 10,000 persons, one-third of whom, probably, came from the larger cities.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FAILURE OF GREAT WRITERS AS DRAMATISTS.

ACCORDING to Mr. Arthur Wing Pinero, the English dramatist, there is hardly a novelist or poet in the nineteenth century who has not essayed to write plays and failed. Mr. Pinero, when making this statement, was addressing an audience on Robert Louis Stevenson as a dramatist, and his address, which is published in full in *The Critic* (April), is for the most part devoted to three plays of Stevenson's—"Deacon Brodie," "Beau Austin," and "Admiral Guinea," the last named being the joint production of Stevenson and Henley—and to a consideration of the reasons for their failure. Mr. Pinero said:

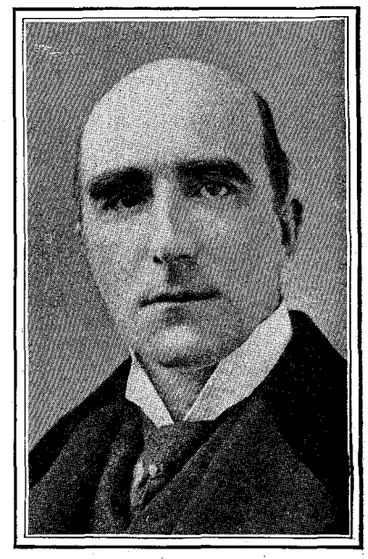
"There is hardly a novelist or poet of the whole nineteenth century who does not stand in exactly the same position. They have one and all attempted to write for the stage, and it is scarcely too much to say that they have one and all failed, not only to achieve theatrical success but even, in any appreciable degree, to enrich our dramatic literature. Some people, perhaps, will claim Shelley and Browning as exceptions. Well, I won't attempt to argue the point—I will content myself with asking what rank Shelley would have held among our poets had he written nothing but 'The Cenci,' or Browning if his fame rested solely on 'Strafford' and 'A Blot on the 'Scutcheon.' For the rest, Scott, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Keats, all produced dramas of a more or less abortive kind. Some of Byron's plays, which he justly declared to be unsuited for the stage, were forced by fine acting and elaborate scenic embellishment into a sort of success; but how dead they are to-day! and how low a place they hold among the poet's works! Dickens and Thackeray both loved the theater, and both wrote for it without the smallest success. Of Lord Tennyson's plays, two, 'The Cup' and 'A Becket,' in the second of which Sir Henry Irving has given us one of his noblest performances, were so admirably mounted and rendered by that great actor that they enjoyed considerable prosperity in the theater; but no critic ever dreamed of assigning either to them or to any other of Tennyson's dramas a place coequal with his non-dramatic poems. Mr. Swinburne has written many plays—has any one of them the smallest chance of being remembered along with 'Poems and Ballads' and 'Songs before Sunrise'? There is only one exception to the rule that during the nineteenth century no poet or novelist of the slightest eminence made any success upon the stage, and even that solitary exception is a dubious one. I refer, as may be surmised, to Bulwer Lytton. There is no doubt as to his success; but what does the twentieth century think of his eminence?"

The reasons for Stevenson's lack of success may, in a measure, explain the lack of the others, so Mr. Pinero thinks. The first reason is that Stevenson "failed to realize that the art of drama is not stationary, but progressive." In all his plays "he was deliberately imitating outworn models, and doing it, too, in a sportive, half-disdainful spirit, as who would say, 'The stage is a realm of absurdities—come, let us be cleverly absurd.'" Mr. Pinero adds:

"I do not mean to imply, of course, that this was the spirit in which the other great writers I have mentioned—Shelley, Browning, Tennyson, and the rest—approached their work as dramatists. But I do suggest that they one and all, like Stevenson, set themselves to imitate outworn models, instead of discovering for themselves, and if necessary ennobling, the style of drama really adapted to the dramatist's one great end—that of showing the age and body of the time his form and pressure. The difference is that while Stevenson imitated the transpontine plays of the early nineteenth century, most of the other writers I have named imitated the Elizabethan dramatists. The difference is not essential to my point—the error lies in the mere fact of imitation. One of the great rules—perhaps the only universal rule—of the drama is that you can not pour new wine into old skins.

"Some of the great men I have mentioned were debarred from success for a reason which is still more simple and obvious—namely, that they had no dramatic talent. But this was not Stevenson's case. No one can doubt that he had in him the ingredients of a dramatist. What is dramatic talent? Is it not the power to project characters, and to cause them to tell an interesting story through the medium of dialog? This is *dramatic* talent; and dramatic talent, if I may so express it, is the raw material of *theatrical* talent. Dramatic, like poetic, talent is born, not made; if it is to achieve success on the stage, it must be developed into theatrical talent by hard study, and generally by long practise. For theatrical talent consists in the power of making your characters not only tell a story by means of dialog, but tell it in such skilfully devised form and order as shall, within the limits of an ordinary theatrical representation, give rise to the greatest possible amount of that peculiar kind of emotional effect the production of which is the one great function of the theater. Now, dramatic talent Stevenson undoubtedly possessed in abundance; and I am convinced that theatrical talent was well within his reach, if only he had put himself to the pains of evolving it."

Mr. Pinero goes on, at some length, to describe and analyze Stevenson's plays. "Deacon Brodie" he finds "chiefly interesting as exemplifying the boyish spirit of gleeful bravado in which he approached the stage." His instinct was to play with it as he had played, when a boy, with a pasteboard theater. "Admiral Guinea" is full of beautiful speeches:



ARTHUR WING PINERO,

Author of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith," "The Princess and the Butterfly," "The Gay Lord Quex," etc.

"What chiefly strikes one after seeing or reading the play is that Stevenson's idea of dramatic writing was that fine speeches, and fine speeches alone, would carry everything before them. I can picture the collaborators [Stevenson and Henley] sitting together and discussing the composition of their work and saying to each other, 'This position, or that, will furnish a capital opportunity for a good speech'; I can imagine Stevenson subsequently telling his friend what a splendid 'speech' he had just written. In short, 'Admiral Guinea' is mainly rhetoric, beautifully done but with no blood in it."

"Beau Austin" was Stevenson's nearest approach to an effective drama; but the same faults are manifest in it, so Mr. Pinero thinks. "The beauty the authors aimed at was, I believe, the absolute beauty of words, such beauty as Ruskin, or Pater, or Newman might achieve in an eloquent passage, not the beauty of dramatic fitness to the character of the situation." Moreover, it was a mercantile rather than an artistic impulse that moved Stevenson to write plays:

"When Stevenson says, 'The theater is the gold-mine,' and when Mr. Graham Balfour tells us that Stevenson felt that 'the prizes of the dramatist are out of all proportion to the payment of the man of letters,' the implication obviously is that the gold-mine can be easily worked, that the prizes are disproportionate to the small amount of pains necessary in order to grasp them. That was evidently the belief of these two men of distinguished talent; and that was precisely where they made the mistake.

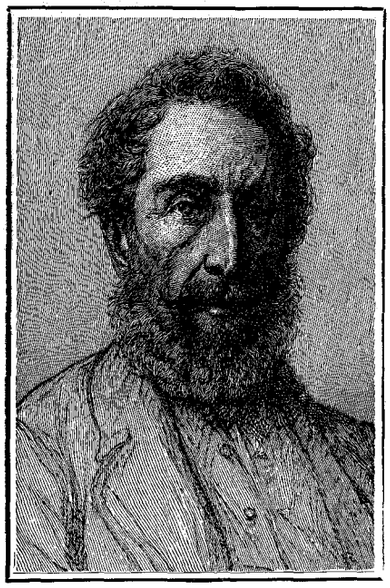
"Toward the end of his life, while he was in Samoa, and years after his collaboration with Mr. Henley had come to a close, it seems to have been suggested by his friends at home that he should once more try his hand at drama; for we find him writing to Mr. Colvin: 'No, I will not write a play for Irving, nor for the devil. Can you not see that the work of *falsification* which a play demands is of all tasks the most ungrateful? And I have done it a long while—and nothing ever came of it.' It is true—it is fatally true—that he had devoted himself in his dramatic

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ventures to 'the work of falsification'; but that was, I think, because he misconceived entirely the problem before him. The art—the great and fascinating and most difficult art—of the modern dramatist is nothing else than to achieve that *compression* of life which the stage undoubtedly demands *without* falsification. If Stevenson had ever mastered that art—and I do not question that if he had properly conceived it he had it in him to master it—he might have found the stage a gold-mine, but he would have found, too, that it is a gold-mine which can not be worked in a smiling, sportive, half-contemptuous spirit, but only in the sweat of the brain and with every mental nerve and sinew strained to its uttermost."

PLACE OF BULWER-LYTTON IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

WHILE America is celebrating the Emerson centenary, England is not unmindful of a centenary of her own which comes on the same day, that of Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton. There is a world of difference between the literary impress made by the two men upon posterity; but if the question of literary reputations alone be considered, the case of Bulwer presents facts of much more romantic interest. "He invariably found the direct road to the great heart of the public," says one critic, "even when he wrote anonymously; and the house of Routledge is well known to have laid the foundation of its fortunes by giving £20,000 for the right to issue a sixpenny edition of his works."



EDWARD BULWER, LORD LYTTON.

His centenary and Emerson's fall on the same day. His personality "fascinated the million for the greater part of fifty years."

His reputation was not with the critics. As to them, Mr. Francis Gribble, in *The Fortnightly Review* (May), writes:

"They have denounced him as a writer who must have been insincere because he was adaptable, who followed the fashion instead of trying to guide it, and who cultivated the Criminal, the Beautiful, the Historical, the Supernatural, and the Respectable in turn with equal devotion, in compliance with popular demand. Imagine an author trying to write on Monday like the author of 'Jude the Obscure,' on Tuesday like the author of 'The Vultures,' and on Wednesday like the author of 'Three Men in a Boat,' and you have a fairly accurate idea of Lord Lytton as he has appeared in the eyes of hostile and contemptuous reviewers."

It is not with this class of critics that Mr. Gribble agrees, for he finds that "versatility is not incompatible with individuality, and individuality limits the possibilities of artistic insincerity." It was Bulwer's personality that fascinated the million for the greater part of fifty years. Mr. Gribble's description of the novels of Bulwer is as follows:

"The fact that instantly strikes every mature reader of Lord Lytton's novels is their close resemblance to those works of fiction known collectively as novelettes, sold at one penny each, mainly perused in the kitchen or the servants' hall, but occasionally picked up by graver students for the satisfaction of their curiosity. The characters are taken from the same select upper circles, and are characters of pretty much the same sort. You generally have a beautiful heroine, the conventional model of all the virtues; a wicked baronet; a foreign adventuress whose heart is better than her behavior; a foundling with talents and manners above his apparent station; and a good but gloomy man with a past who turns out to be the foundling's father. And things happen just as we are accustomed to see them happen in novelettes. Virtuous housemaids are betrayed; heirs are kept out of their rights; marriage certificates get lost, and are found at the critical moment in the secret drawers of escritoires that have changed hands; well-brought-up young women are decoyed from their happy homes by perfect strangers who give no proper account of themselves; rich men 'get into the hands of the Jews,' instead of obtaining advances at the current rate of interest from their bankers; and British tars spring from dark hiding-places to confute the theory that, when once aboard the lugger, the heiress and her inheritance are the property of the nearest villain."

Lord Lytton, we are told, became the model *par excellence* for all the subsequent horde of novelette writers and his qualifications were almost ideal, for he knew things first hand which the ordinary novelette writer had to guess, and he treated them with a "superior condescending snobbishness" that led a writer in *Fraser's*—possibly Thackeray—to say: "Twaddle, Bulwer, twaddle; I think you a deserving young person, whom Nature intended for a footman."

His excessive vogue was coincident with the latter part of the period when sentimentalism ruled in the higher realms of literature. Having grown up in the shadow of Byronism, he adopted the Byronic pose in early life, tho he afterward claimed to have killed it with the rival pose of "Pelhamism." To have been one of the inciting causes of "Sartor Resartus" is sufficient to establish a permanent place in literary history. Says Mr. Gribble further:

"A second secret of his success may be sought in his adroit use of melodramatic effect. A typical case may be found in the scene 'Night and Morning,' in which the long-lost marriage certificate is found in the secret drawer of the writing-desk, and the rightful heir of the disputed marriage enters just as the first and second villain are discussing how they shall make away with it. Not less typical is the scene in 'My Novel,' in which the resourceful Harley L'Estrange, having secretly bought the yacht on which the foreign adventurer has arranged to abduct the heroine, and concealed an English crew on board, springs from his hiding-place to confound the machinations of iniquity at the eleventh hour. These are scenes that would have brought down the house at the old Adelphi, or anywhere on the Surrey side, and they show us the fame of Lord Lytton resting partly upon the same foundations as the fame of Mr. George R. Sims."

The latter part of Bulwer's career is treated by a writer in *Blackwood's* not as an exhibition of versatility, but as a regeneration. "Had he died in 1845," says this anonymous writer, "we might have been wondering to-day why he and his age took the sentimental cly-fakir as a fair example of the Beautiful and the True." "And then—in 'The Caxtons'—he produced a work which deceived all the prophets," for, casting aside his twaddle about Art and the Ideal, and bidding his tearful murderers step aside, "he made a frank return to the best traditions of English literature." We quote again:

"Of course the result was neither Goldsmith nor Voltaire; but, when all deductions are made, Lytton presents the unaccustomed and happy spectacle of a writer who achieved his best work at the end of his career. And the achievement is the more remarkable in his case because he started life as a jaded miracle of precocity. He had published the verses which he wrote at fourteen, and he was in the thick of the *mêlée* at an age at which most men are merely sharpening their pens. Yet he was fresh enough after twenty years of incessant toil to evolve a new style, and to paint a new world. It is this quality of regeneration which seems to us far more brilliant than his over-praised versatility. To do many things badly is not the high accomplishing of a successful career. As he says himself, in 'The Caxtons': 'In the mind, as in yonder chimney, to make the fire burn hot and quick, you must narrow the draft.' And this is what he forgot to do in the old fearless days when he was 'throwing off' his popular romances—he forgot to 'narrow the draft'; and the little heat that there was in his mind was so widely diffused that it lost all power to warm either heart or head."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF LYING.

THAT lying is an evil permeating all classes of society and that it must be combated by education, not by precept, are the conclusions of a recent psychological investigator of the subject. This student, M. G. L. Duprat, who has just issued in Paris a book entitled "The Lie: a Study in Pathologic and Normal Psychosociology," asserts that lying is the result of tendencies that must be overcome by developing opposing social forces; but he apparently rejects direct moral and religious training such as is now chiefly relied upon for this purpose. Says a reviewer of M. Duprat's work in the *Revue Scientifique* (May 2):

"The lie extends through all civilizations, into all classes of society, through all ages and both sexes. In spite of the diversity of its forms it may be defined in general, according to M. Duprat, as 'a means of suggesting error—what one knows or believes to be false.' It is a psychophysiologic fact, as is shown by the neuromuscular modifications observed especially among untruthful children, and it is also a psychosociologic fact, as shown by lies due to social causes.

"It is specially connected with the imaginative function, but as this mental function is always dependent on conscious tendencies or on desires and dislikes unknown to the subject, the lie ought to be studied particularly in its relations with the affective phenomena. Now these phenomena may involve an abnormal activity of the mind, and this is why the lie may often be a pathologic fact otherwise than from the social point of view; for from this latter standpoint it is almost always the effect of a collective morbid condition. The lie is consequently always immoral, and we can not admit that liars may be approved, no matter what their motives.

"M. Duprat has shown that lying may arise spontaneously, apart from all imitation or vicious training, solely from the play of the imagination and of tendencies that are imperfectly satisfied by the natural course of events. Of course, education, imitation, fashion, habit, strengthen the tendency to untruthfulness; weakness, illness, physiological or mental incapacity, the absence of the higher feelings, the arrest of intellectual development, or degeneracy, may favor the development of lying. Finally, social causes such as war, persecution, popular enthusiasm, violent repression or coercion, render lying almost inevitable.

"M. Duprat, in summing up all the influences favorable to the development of lying, formulates the following laws: Untruthfulness tends to develop in any social environment as this environment becomes more complex; individuals are more prone to lie when they are deprived of generous feeling, esthetic or social. . . . Habit renders lying easier by making less and less painful the neuromuscular inhibition inseparable from dissimmulation of the truth, which must take place at the same time as the invention of the lie.

"While showing that the lie depends on tendencies that are themselves closely allied to character, temperament, physiological constitution, and neuromuscular activity, the author also shows the vanity of the pretensions made by moralists and teachers, for whom the strife against untruthfulness reduces to the enunciation of a precept to be inscribed in churches or schools. Since we have here to struggle against appetites or dislikes that are often hidden, and even more difficult to overcome than they are to discover, we must have recourse to the removal of tendencies—not of artificial tendencies, but of those desires that belong to human nature normally and that enter into the constitution of the highest sentiments that can honor humanity.

"The fight against untruthfulness is, in fact, a phase of the fight for morality. Now we shall form moral beings not by formulating commands, but by favoring the development of the higher sentiments. There are social forces that impel to lying as well as psychological forces that excite it. To social and mental forces, then, we must oppose, by a proper education, other social forces that are perhaps of slower growth, developing more slowly in individuals and in communities, but whose appearance and evolution will aid the best of men—the true educators.

"To bring about the moral education of the people by developing scientific instruction and by arousing the critical sense at the same time as generous feeling—this is the sole means of striving effectually against the forces of untruthfulness. The worship of truth demands no more martyrs; it suffices to have an increasing number of the faithful. The people, after being brought by science to the possession of well-being and peace, will be won over by it to the love of truth; the pacific extirpation of untruthfulness, as beneficent as the bloody extirpation of pretended heresies was maleficent, will be the effect of the scientific education of all classes of society."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MUST FOUR-FIFTHS OF OUR MEDICAL SCHOOLS GO?

THE medical school that is conducted for commercial reasons must go. So says Dr. Frank Billings, president of the American Medical Association, in his address before that body at its recent annual meeting in New Orleans. In this address, which is printed in full in *Science* (May 15), Dr. Billings calls attention to the facts that medicine has made enormous strides in the past few years; that the old proprietary medical school can not keep up with the procession, since modern instruction requires costly laboratories and apparatus; and that we must rely in future on a few large endowed institutions that are not run for pecuniary gain. This reduction in the number of schools will be a benefit to the country, he thinks, for we now have too many and their graduates are notable for quantity rather than for quality. In 1877 there were 65 medical schools in the United States; now there are 156, turning out annually over 5,000 graduates who are supposed to be ready to practise medicine. Do we need them all? Says Dr. Billings:

FRANK BILLINGS, M.D.,

President of the American Medical Association, who says 2,000 surplus physicians are graduated yearly.

Courtesy of *The International Journal of Surgery* (New York).

"It has been estimated that there is an average of 1 physician to 600 of the population of the United States at the present time. The natural increase in the population of the country, and the deaths in the ranks of the profession, make room each year for about 3,000 physicians, based on the proportion of 1 physician to 600 of the population. With 5,000 or more graduates each year, a surplus of 2,000 physicians is thrown on the profession, overcrowding it, and steadily reducing the opportunities of those already in the profession to acquire a livelihood. The evil of an overcrowded profession is a sufficient cause of complaint, but the cause thereof is the important point for us to consider and, if possible, remove. To correct the evil, the ease and facility with which a medical degree may be secured in this country must be diminished. As before stated, there are now 156 medical schools in the country. . . . In most instances the teachers of the fundamental branches are physicians who devote but a part of their time to teaching. They teach without a salary, or for a nominal one only. Their remuneration is obtained by private practise, to which they must devote their best energies, to the detriment of their value as teachers. The clinical department of these schools is, in most instances, wholly inadequate. The majority of such schools depend on the general hospitals situated near them for the privilege of the use of clinical material. . . . .

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Ninety-eight of the medical schools in the country are private corporations, organized, maintained, and, as a rule, owned by the faculty. If, in earlier years, these institutions were sources of direct financial profit to the owners, they have ceased to be so now—at least most of them. The evolution of medicine has made it necessary to extend the laboratory method of teaching. As these schools attempt to teach the whole curriculum, the erection, equipment, and maintenance of the necessary laboratories have so increased the cost of conducting the schools that they are usually no longer self-supporting. The temptation is in such schools to conduct them on a plane which shall just comply with the minimum requirements of the various state bodies which regulate medical practise in the several States. They are maintained ostensibly to teach medicine, but in reality for the prestige which a professorship affords the teacher in his private and consultation practise. Proprietary schools depend on general hospitals and dispensaries for clinical material. What was said of the status of clinical teaching of the medical departments of the universities is true also of the proprietary college. These schools can not hope to improve their present standards. The majority attempt to maintain laboratories and other expensive means of teaching which a modern medical education demands. But in how many are the laboratories worthy of the name? What kind and variety of instruments and apparatus do they afford? Are their teachers of the sciences of the fundamentals of medicine capable? They can not hope for better conditions, because the time when a student's tuition will pay the school for his instruction, if he is properly taught, will never return. Medical education of the future must be based on the status of medical science. That basis is recognized now, but is attempted in the great majority of our medical institutions in a very superficial way."

The review of the recent progress of medicine that occupies a large part of Dr. Billings's address is a striking one and shows, he believes, how hopeless it is for the majority of our medical schools to attempt longer to teach it adequately. The great and important discoveries of Pasteur and the subsequent development of bacteriology, the evolution of aseptic surgery, the brilliant researches that have thrown such light on the propagation of infectious diseases—all these are chiefly due to the introduction of experimental methods into medical science. The modern medical student must therefore be trained largely in the laboratory, and, besides this, his preliminary college training must be carefully adapted to his chosen profession, that no time may be lost. Dr. Billings concludes:

"To-day medical science demands primary instruction to fit a man as an investigator and scientific physician. If not properly educated, he can not grasp the great problems which medicine presents to-day as he did the more simple clinical facts which comprised the art of medicine and surgery a few years ago. In the future, medicine must be taught in the large universities of the country and in the state universities which are situated in or near large cities, where an abundance of clinical material may be commanded.

"The state university and the college which desires to teach medicine, and is so situated that it can not command clinical material, should confine itself to teaching the sciences fundamental to medicine. These should be taught as pure sciences, and should be included in the course for the degree of S.B. A college or state university ambitious to teach the medical sciences can do so without great cost. To attempt to teach applied medicine without proper and adequate hospitals, and with an insufficient number of patients, would be irrational, nor can they command the necessary funds with which to do it. From such colleges and state universities the students could go to the larger institutions which are able to furnish the proper facilities for teaching applied medicine and surgery.

"The general hospitals of many of the cities, now used by proprietary schools, could be utilized as clinical schools for both undergraduate and post-graduate teaching, conducted by the clinical teachers in the existing proprietary schools. Indeed, these hospitals could be utilized as university extension clinical courses. Necessarily, they would have to be under the control and direction of a university medical school.

"How many schools may be necessary to educate the number of doctors of medicine required annually in the United States? The question one can not answer, but it is safe to say that 2,500 graduates annually will fully supply the demand. This would imply about 10,000 to 12,000 matriculates. A minimum number of twenty-five and a maximum number of thirty-five medical schools should offer sufficient facilities to educate 10,000 students. The various state universities and the colleges which offer adequate science courses would educate a great number of students in the fundamental branches or in the first two years of the medical course."

As may be seen, Dr. Billings's program involves the discontinuance of at least 121 medical schools. What these institutions will have to say to the proposition remains to be seen.

THE ODORS OF ANIMALS.

THAT the strong odors emitted by many living creatures may play a protective rôle in their lives has been often suggested. A writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (April 25) takes up this point, and concludes that, altho this is the case with some animal odors, others have different functions. Says this writer:

"A considerable number of animals, as is well known, emit strong odors, which are generally unpleasant, at least to man. And naturalists have often considered these odors as playing an important part in the biology of the animal; the odor protects it and serves to drive away possible enemies. It is certain, for example, that the skunk—whose disagreeable odor is so strong that it remains from autumn to spring in a place where one of the creatures has been killed—is very generally respected by carnivorous animals. But some other odors are hardly protective. It is true that they then play another part. They constitute a secondary sexual characteristic, often limited to one sex, by which the males and females find each other out at the mating season, and which disappears when this is over. There are some moths that exhale an odor of musk; only the males have it, and these only at the mating season. An Australian duck emits a marked odor, which is restricted to the male and is strongest in spring. . . . . .

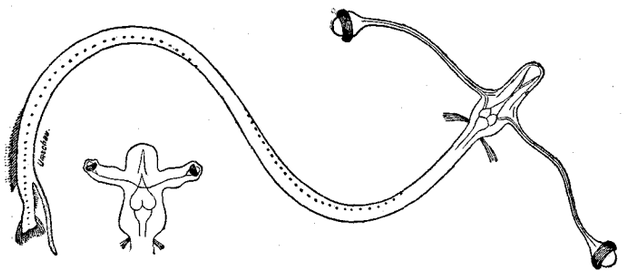
"But with many animals there are strong odors that seem to have no sexual character and to confer no particular protection against other animals. In addition, it would seem that certain odors attract enemies. Crows seem to have a special liking for insects with a strong odor. Certain birds have a taste for those myriapods that exhale a marked odor of prussic acid. Perhaps we must conclude from these facts that the tastes of animals, so far as smells are concerned, differ sensibly from ours. There are also marked differences of taste between the different races of men. Many savages like odors that civilized man regards as repulsive. The odor of a dead crocodile is delectable to the nostrils of the Kroos, the Koreans regale themselves with *kmichi* (turnips, pimento, dried fish, and vinegar, mixed and fermented), and a thousand such examples could be cited. Even civilized persons like, or at least tolerate, the odor of 'high' game and of cheese. On the other hand, animals sometimes show strange dislikes. . . . The conger-eel will eat fish soaked in turpentine, iodoform, or camphor, but he will refuse cooked meat. This shows that it is with odors as with tastes and colors—there is no disputing about them."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Fishes with Telescopic Eyes.—The deep-sea explorations of the last few years have exploded the notion that the depths of the sea are in total darkness, as earlier explorations disposed of the assumption that they are devoid of life. Says *Umschau*, in an article on this subject:

"It is true that not a ray of sunlight illumines the gloom that reigns at great depths in the sea; but the denizens of the deep, or some of them, make their own light by phosphorescence. It is a very feeble light, to be sure, and therefore the deep-sea fishes are provided with eyes of a peculiar sort. They are called telescopic eyes, not because they are much like a telescope, optically, but because they are so arranged in many cases that they

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

closely resemble an opera-glass. They are more or less projecting tubes, cylindrical or conical, and have very large pupils and lenses. They are not placed on each side of the head as in other fishes, but are close together and point upward or forward, so that they have the power of binocular vision, as in man. There is a great difference in the appearance of these telescopic eyes in different deep-sea fishes. Some project but slightly, while others are placed on the ends of long stalks. But in all cases the eye itself is much elongated, not spherical like most eyes. These variations can be followed in the embryo, whence it appears that these peculiar fishes have been gradually evolved from ordinary



FISH WITH TELESCOPIC EYES.

types and have acquired organs necessary to life in their gloomy home. It is probable, too, that they dwell near the surface when young. The retina of this singular form of eye is divided into two parts, one for ordinary vision, the other for the purpose of catching any stray ray of light that may strike from the side. There are also some other peculiar arrangements similar to those which give to birds their remarkably keen sight and which are also found in whales. In short, the telescopic eye, the pupil of which is always wide open, is constructed with the view of utilizing the feeblest glimmer of light."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS NERVOUS ENERGY ELECTRICAL?

THE hypothesis that the nervous current and the electrical current are identical is almost as old as our knowledge of electricity. It is one that would naturally occur to an investigator and has died hard. In *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, Dr. J. E. O'Brien maintains that it is still valid and that in this matter the simplest explanation is the best. It will be remembered that the latest theory of the nervous impulse —that of Drs. Loeb and Matthews—altho it brings in electricity, is far from regarding the transmission of that impulse as identical with a simple electric current. Dr. O'Brien, however, apparently thinks that it may not differ much from this. The question, he says, deserves to be taken up anew in the light of our modern conceptions of the structure of the nervous system, and of our greatly increased knowledge of electricity. An abstract of his views appears in *The Medical Record* (May 2), from which we quote as follows:

"Respecting the objection supposed to be derived from the difference in rate of transmission of nerve energy and electricity, the author says that no very decisive experiments as to the speed of nerve impulses have been made since those of Du Bois Reymond and of Helmholtz, and since then we have learned much on the electrical side, especially as to the properties of cables. Further, no laboratory experiments so far made upon the question of the rate at which nerve energy travels are above criticism, and they can not be held to give an accurate measure of it. Such experiments are, indeed, relatively coarse and inaccurate. O'Brien gives some calculations, based upon the maximum of rapidity of muscular contraction attained by telegraphers, to show that a greater (and not impossibly a much greater) degree of rapidity is attained than that usually assigned—namely, thirty meters per second. Further, the speed of electricity is, he thinks, much slower than its well-known maximum velocity, for there is a lag in cables due to capacity, inductive static charge, and the electric reaction of armor. . . . He concludes that the construction of nerves has been closely, tho unconsciously, imitated in electric cables. Experiments on nerves should be interpreted according to the electrical peculiarities of cables, and not as if they were bare conductors. Nerves are insulated, distributed, and arranged like fine electric conductors. Their purpose and use are the same as the purpose and use of electric conductors —namely, communication from point to point. They convey some form of energy, and there is not such a gulf between its velocity and that of electricity as has been supposed. This force must be electricity because: (1) electricity is always present when nerves act; and (2) electricity is the form of force which would do the work required, and it is the form of force which would work with such construction; (3) because the terminal and central mechanisms connected with the nerves correspond to the terminal and central mechanisms connected with electrical systems of communication and do similar work in sending, receiving, relaying, switching, transforming, accumulating, retarding, distributing, and translating impressions; and (4) because electricity, with such construction of conductors and of terminal mechanisms, is the only form of force that we know of that would do all the work required."

RADIUM, THE WIZARD METAL.

THE facts regarding radium are capable of being stated in so sensational a way that the new metal is generally regarded as something of a hitherto unknown kind. This is not true. Ever since Becquerel discovered that certain metals give off continuously a form of radiations resembling Roentgen rays, the problem of the source of the energy so given off has pressed for solution. The radiation from radium is more energetic than any hitherto known, that is all. The probability that many, if not all, of the most familiar substances and articles possess the same property in a small degree does not detract from the interest of the problem. The latest contribution to its solution is contained in a signed editorial in *Nature* (London, April 30), by Prof. J. J. Thomson, perhaps the leading authority on matters of this kind. Referring to the question that has been stated above, Professor Thomson says:

"The discovery by Monsieur and Madame Curie that a sample of radium gives out sufficient energy to melt half its weight of ice per hour has attracted attention to the question of the source from which the radium derives the energy necessary to maintain the radiation; this problem has been before us ever since the original discovery by Becquerel of the radiation from uranium. It has been suggested that the radium derives its energy from the air surrounding it, that the atoms of radium possess the faculty of abstracting the kinetic energy from the more rapidly moving air-molecules while they are able to retain their own energy when in collision with the slowly moving molecules of air. I can not see, however, that even the possession of this property would explain the behavior of radium; for imagine a portion of radium placed in a cavity in a block of ice; the ice around the radium gets melted; where does the energy for this come from? . . . . . .

"Another suggestion which has been made is that the air is traversed by a very penetrating kind of Becquerel radiation, and that it is the absorption of this radiation that gives the energy to the radium. We have direct evidence of the existence of such radiation. . . . To explain the heating effect observed with radium, the absorption of this radiation by radium must be on an altogether different scale from its absorption by other metals. As no direct experiments have been made on radium, it is possible that this may be the case; it is not, however, what we should expect from the experiments which have been made on the absorption of this radiation by other metals, for these experiments have shown that the absorption depends solely upon the density of the absorbing substance, and not upon its chemical nature or physical state; if this law holds for radium, the absorption by it would be on the same scale as the absorption by lead or gold, and altogether too small to explain the observed effects. We are thus led to seek for some other explanation. I think that the absence of change in the radium has been assumed without suffi-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

cient justification; all that the experiments justify us in concluding is that the rate of change is not sufficiently rapid to be appreciable in a few months. There is, on the other hand, very strong evidence that the substances actually engaged in emitting these radiations can only keep up the process for a short time; then they die out, and the subsequent radiation is due to a different set of radiators."

This evidence, Professor Thomson believes, is furnished by experiments such as those recently described in THE LITERARY DIGEST, where thorium, a radioactive substance, was separated into an active and an inactive part, which after a time exchanged properties. He goes on to say:

"This seems as clear a proof as we could wish for that the radioactivity of a given set of molecules is not permanent. The same want of permanence is shown by the radioactive emanations from thorium and radium, and by the induced radioactivity exhibited by bodies which have been negatively electrified and exposed to these emanations or to the open air; in all these cases the radioactivity ceases after a few days. I have recently found that the water from deep wells in Cambridge contains a radioactive gas, and that this gas, after being liberated from the water, gradually loses its radioactivity; the radioactivity of polonium, too, is known not to be permanent.

"The view that seems to me to be suggested by these results is that the atom of radium is not stable under all conditions, and that among the large number of atoms contained in any specimen of radium, there are a few which are in the condition in which stability ceases, and which pass into some other configuration, giving out as they do so a large quantity of energy. . . . . .

"It may be objected to this explanation that if the rate at which the atoms are being transformed is very slow, the energy liberated by the transformation of a given number of atoms must be very much greater than that set free when the same number of atoms are concerned in any known chemical combination. It must be remembered, however, that the changes contemplated on this hypothesis are of a different kind from those occurring in ordinary chemical combination. The changes we are considering are changes in the configuration of the atom, and it is possible that changes of this kind may be accompanied by the liberation of very large quantities of energy. . . . . .

"Another point to be noted is that the radiation from a concentrated mass of radium may possibly be very much greater than that from the same mass when disseminated through a large volume of pitchblende; for it is possible that the radiation from one atom may tend to put the surrounding atoms in the unstable state; if this were so, more atoms would in a given time pass from the one state to the other if they were placed so as to receive the radiation from their neighbors than if they were disseminated through a matrix which shielded each radium atom from the radiation given out by its neighbors."

Is a Submarine Voyage to the Pole Possible?—The statement which crops up at intervals in the daily press, that some one is shortly to start for the north pole under the ice in a submarine is ridiculed by an editorial writer in *The Marine Review* (Cleveland, April 23). Says this paper:

"There are degrees in nonsense as in all things else, but undoubtedly the most preposterous nonsense of all is the constantly reiterated report that the north pole is to be searched for in a submarine boat. Think of it! There is no reservation of statement at all. The announcement is made from Berlin that a novel polar expedition is projected by two German explorers who rely upon a specially constructed submarine boat to overcome the difficulties hitherto encountered in reaching the north pole. The only thing supporting equanimity in viewing this statement is the fact that it comes from Germany. It was Ingersoll who said that one could give two German professors a box of matches and a bushel of shavings and they would be unable to start a fire. The leaders of the expedition, it is related, are Herr Scholl of Munich and Dr. Anscheutz Kuempfe. There is no proof whether these are the two gentlemen Ingersoll referred to or not, but it would not be surprising if they were. Dr. Kuempfe, it appears, has received sufficient financial support for the construction of a novel submarine boat to travel beneath the icebergs of the Atlantic. Undoubtedly Dr. Kuempfe has latent powers as a promoter, which in a fruitful soil like the United States would enable him to organize companies to extract green cheese from the moon. Herr Scholl, however, is not to be outdone by Dr. Kuempfe. He has organized a separate expedition to erect a wireless telegraph station between latitudes 78° and 80° to keep in constant communication with the submarine, which also is to be equipped with wireless apparatus. It is not stated how the submarine is to receive messages or send them while under the ice, but that is doubtless a mere detail. All this is gravely published in the newspapers and introduced with sober headlines."

Light from the Human Body.—It is announced in the daily papers that Prof. Arthur W. Goodspeed, of the University of Pennsylvania, has succeeded in taking photographs by light emitted from the human body. These rays seem to be secondary disturbances caused by allowing the radiation from a Crookes tube to fall on the body; but care was taken to avoid confounding direct or reflected rays from the tube with the body rays. Says a despatch to *The Sun* (New York):

"Professor Goodspeed pointed out that all matter absorbs radioactive energy in waves of varying length and emits this same energy in waves of a definite and altered length. The energy that has thus been transformed is characteristic of the matter from which it emanates. The rays or waves of this energy are given out by the human body with comparative force and freedom.

"The Crookes tube enabled Professor Goodspeed to make his discovery by its production of exaggerated wave conditions and their consequent absorption and diffusion with unusual force by the human body. In making his experiment he did not permit the *x*-rays emanating from the Crookes tube to flow toward the photographic plate, and the unusual wave disturbance created in this way was absorbed by his own body.

"Professor Goodspeed also ascertained by experiments that the rays from the human body pass with difficulty through glass and with ease through aluminum."

It is also suggested by Professor Goodspeed that the rays given out by different persons may be different and in some way characteristic of their sources, so as to furnish a new means of personal identification.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

APROPOS the recent article published in our columns (April 25), in which the general notion that the floods in rivers are largely due to the destruction of forests is termed a fallacy, Mr. G. M. Muller, of Baltimore, writes as follows: "Forests do regulate the flow of rivers, but not in the manner described in your issue of April 25. It is a well-known fact in Western river navigation that rivers commence to rise as soon as the snow and ice commence to thaw on the mountains and prairies of the great West and Northwestern States. Should the weather become quite warm with heavy rains, there is nothing to prevent a flood except a sudden fall of temperature. Such weather conditions occur frequently, not only in the West, but all over our country. Another well-known fact is that an open, clear country accelerates the thawing because the sun's rays are directly on the surface of the ice and snow. It is needless to say that forests form a great shade which prevents the sun's rays from acting on the surface, and therefore the process of thawing is much slower than it is in the open country. The process is gradual, so that the rivers do not receive the same quantity of water."

PROF. M. W. WRIGHT, who holds the chair of anatomy at Birmingham University, has recently made an interesting investigation, says the *Revue Scientifique*, of the teeth and jaws of a series of prehistoric skulls from Yorkshire. "These belong to two types; there are 47 of the Neolithic and Bronze ages and 20 others belonging to the early part of the Iron Age. These last are principally dolichocephalic [long-headed], and very probably Teutonic; the first are principally brachycephalic [short-headed], and must belong to the Celtic and Iberian races, pure or mixed. Both are noticeable for their excellent condition as regards the number, regularity, and condition of the teeth. With the skulls of the Bronze Age, the teeth are generally complete and perfect. Only one has a decayed tooth, but in four of them are found signs of alveolar abscess. In none of them have been found signs of complementary or supernumerary teeth. The second inferior molars seem to be invariably quadricuspid and the canine fossas are generally very deep. One lower canine was bicuspid, an anomaly very frequent in prehistoric man, but rare in modern civilized races."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

PAUL AND THE CHRISTIANITY OF CHRIST.

MODERN biblical scholars have made a sharp distinction between the original Christianity as proclaimed by Christ and the form that Christianity assumed in the hands of the apostles, especially in the hands of the Apostle to the Gentiles. The question has actually been raised as to who is the real founder of Christianity. For instance, Professor Schell (who as a member of the Roman Catholic faculty of Würzburg several years ago attracted attention by his criticism of Jesuitic theology and his remarks on the "scientific inferiority of Catholicism"), in his work entitled "Christus," asks: "Who is it that can lay claim to being the Founder of the Christian church? Is it Christ or is it Paul? Who is it that established the ruling religion of the world, the Christianity of the church, with its doctrines and dogmas on Faith, of Vicarious Atonement, of Salvation by Grace, of the Sacraments, of the Holy Offices? Is it Paul or is it Jesus?"

This emphasis now put by biblical critics upon the influence of Paul in early Christianity is in marked contrast to what Professor Schell considers a lack of appreciation by the church at large. Professor Schell says on this point:

"And yet Paul, this most religious man in the most eminent sense of the word, this firebrand of a God-seeking soul, has not even become an object of veneration in the church in the sense in which this is true of Mary, the mother of Jesus, or of Joseph or of St. Anthony or St. Aloysius. The Apostle Paul has always remained a stranger to the soul of the church at large."

In modern theology there is seen at times a disposition to place Paul's influence above that of Jesus in establishing what has become the historical Christian church. Dr. Weimel, of the University of Bonn, one of the most gifted of the younger theological teachers of Germany, is a leading defender of this view, and in an article entitled "Paulus," in the *Christliche Welt* (No. 16), he discusses the importance of this apostle substantially as follows:

Among the Christians of the first generation, Paul is by far the most prominent and truly gifted man. When Jesus and the faith of his first disciples had won the victory over Saul, their most active opponent, it was the most decisive victory which Christianity has ever gained. It was an event that was epoch-making in the history of the world. It is more than a rhetorical expression to say that the great missionary tour of the apostle from Antiochia to Rome was an inverted Alexander the Great march of victory. The great mission of Christianity, in the conquest of the new type of faith and civilization, is really the work of Paul—of that man who boldly and proudly claimed but one title, namely, that of Apostle of Jesus the Christ. It was preeminently his work that Christianity won the day.

But equally epoch-making was the influence of Paul on the history of this new religion inwardly. He created a natural transition of the theological views which had for their purpose the organization of the people through a system of legal paragraphs according to prophetical ideals. This organization finally became antagonistic to all that was prophetic in the people, as is evidenced by the relations of John the Baptist and Jesus of Nazareth to the Scribes and Pharisees. Paul is that one among the Pharisees upon whose mighty soul the pressure of the Law was so great that it burst the fetters and turned itself in destructive antagonism against the Law, and against everything legal in all religion. Paul is the great discoverer of the fact that God and Law are mutually contradictory and exclusive; and that the Law can lead to God only in this sense, that it becomes a torment and awakens a desire for something better in us. That which in Jesus was the self-evident life of the child of God in the love for the Father, Paul had to win for himself in a bitter hour of struggle. But it was then defended by him against all attacks and in this way was saved for mankind. Only once again did the religion of nature, in the form of Roman Catholicism, try to take it away from the church, until Luther, in unequal struggle and through the teachings of Paul, rediscovered it.

Paul, by virtue of his religion, was the first Protestant, and, by virtue of his theology, the first Catholic. Jesus occupied a much more lonesome position in his day, however much he became a part of the world around him. Paul has also worked more effectively for the Gentile world than did Jesus, who only through Paul became an active factor for the Gentiles in their desire for mysteries, sacraments, and philosophies. It remains true that Paul and Jesus, in the innermost kernel of their religion, agree; that both recognize in true religion not the service of a slave of God nor a service of the Law, but a freer service of the heart. Nevertheless, it is to be regretted that the complicated form in which Paul possessed the gospel, interspersed as it was with the elements of the piety and wisdom of the antique world, still possesses more influence over the Christian world than does the more simple form in which Christ proclaimed the gospel.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN ANGLICAN MARRIAGE SENSATION.

A PROMINENT citizen of New York who was divorced from his first wife married an American lady in London recently. The ceremony was performed by a clergyman of the Church of England under conditions, it is claimed, of "clandestine caution" for fear the proper authorities would hear of "this infringement of the marriage law in the diocese." It is also declared that "the first secretary of the American Legation went out of his way to show contempt for the whole Church of England and the Primate and the Bishop of London in particular." To quote *The Pilot* (London), an organ of the Church of England party in Great Britain:

"It is hard to say which of the little group which succeeded in getting Mr. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Rutherford married behind locked gates and barred doors comes worst out of the business. Dr. Tristram is chancellor of the diocese of London, and he knows that the Bishop of London has done all he can to prevent the issue of licenses to divorced persons and to stop their being married in church. His claim to a jurisdiction independent of his bishop does not make it incumbent on him to exercise that jurisdiction against that bishop's known will. He alleges, we believe, that if he had refused the license Mr. Vanderbilt would have applied for a mandamus. Judging by the latter gentleman's desire to be married unseen, this seems highly unlikely. But even if he had any such intention, to make application for a mandamus is not the same thing as getting it, and Dr. Tristram might at least have waited to give his action the superficial respectability of submission to legal pressure. Mr. Hadden [the clergyman who performed the ceremony] can not plead even this transparent excuse. No mandamus would have been applied for against him; he disobeyed his bishop and lent himself and his church to the hide-and-seek performances of last Saturday for the mere love of the thing. Mr. Vanderbilt must, we suppose, have the credit, such as it is, of a desire to be married in church rather than in a registrar's office. But we question whether a citizen of the United States is seen to advantage in making himself the accomplice of an English clergyman in defying the command of his bishop. We understand, however, that Mr. Vanderbilt has the excuse—if it be an excuse—that no clergyman of the Episcopal Church of the United States could have been found to play Mr. Hadden's part."

"Sacrilegiously performed," the "church's blessing" upon this union could only be "surreptitiously obtained," asserts *The Church Times* (London), an Anglican organ, which uses these scornful phrases:

"The noble duke and duchess, who were also present, set an example which society will not be slow to follow. And all of them appear to have enjoyed the fun of stealing a march upon those who would certainly have availed themselves of the right to state cause or just impediment why the proceedings should not go forward. It is not surprising that one of the clergy of St. Mark's has made himself conspicuous in bringing accusations of disloyalty against the so-called Ritualists. That gentleman

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

would strengthen his case if he identified himself only with those who in all points uphold the church's law.

Dr. Tristram, Chancellor of the Diocese of London, has added to the sensation of the case by a long letter in the London *Times*, in which he says he had no alternative but to grant a license for the marriage. The British daily says editorially that an "error of judgment" occurred, but it refrains from saying whose error it was.

EMERSON AS A RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE.

NO recent contribution to the interpretation of Emerson has attracted more attention than that of Dr. George A. Gordon, himself an alumnus of the university from which the sage was graduated and a listener to the address before the Divinity School at Harvard. Emerson's influence, thinks Dr. Gordon (*Atlantic Monthly*, May), "has been a religious influence," and "greater than Emerson the poet, than Emerson the man of letters, is Emerson the prophet." First of all, Dr. Gordon points out that Emerson's influence over his religious contemporaries was surprisingly small, altho he explains this by the nature of the collegiate education which Emerson's contemporaries had received. The sage's influence, however, has been "potent over three classes of men":

"The first is composed of men of genius, like Lowell, a small class indeed, but one great in power. The second class consists of the large body of persons who stand outside of institutional religion, who are eager followers of the modern seers, whose beliefs are formed out of contemporary opinion, and who look upon all ancient thought and faith with grave suspicion, if not with distinct distrust and aversion. To this order belonged the acute and amazingly interesting graduate of Yale College, and a Wall Street broker, who remarked to the writer that Edmund Burke and Daniel Webster were outgrown, and that their writings were not worth reading. This type of person is wholly contemporary. He adores the man who advocates revolt from the past. He will join no man in building the sepulchers of the fathers; he will follow as master any one who appears with a new program. Over this large and interesting order of persons Emerson has had an immense influence. Indeed, they have owed to him whatever of salvation they have been able to attain. The third class is made up of men of catholic temper, who learn from the wise and good of every denomination, who take all human leaders with generosity and reserve, and who are not seriously disturbed by false doctrines, heresy, and schism in those who bring them substantial aid. Still another class should, perhaps, be designated, into which are gathered the popular imaginative or poetic minds, who do not care for definite doctrine, or who feel that definite doctrine is unattainable, who with a minimum of religious belief seek a maximum of spiritual strength, and a personal attitude toward existence brave, beneficent, serene, joyous, and fed from the sense of a mysterious but sustaining universe. For this body of our people Emerson has been an influential leader."

REV. GEORGE A. GORDON.

This distinguished Congregational clergyman of Boston thinks that neither Emerson nor Carlyle ever seriously studied Christianity.

Dr. Gordon hastens to say that "the proper limitation of Emerson's field of influence does not mean that the field is not large and that the influence is not of a high order." But there is reason to conclude that Emerson never "seriously studied Christianity," a respect in which he resembles Carlyle. Of both men the observation is made:

"One can hardly read the correspondence of Carlyle and Emerson without the feeling of their excessive consequentialness in the presence of the immense historic achievement of spiritual genius; in the presence of the spirit, the teaching, and the influence of Jesus. Both were essentially modest men, and yet they lived in the sense of a uniqueness and an importance which they do not possess. They are both frequently oracular when uttering with literary distinction only the commonplace moral wisdom of the Christian world. It is a valid criticism upon Carlyle and Emerson that they failed to recognize the rock whence they were hewn, and that they did not exhaust the quarry; that they were oblivious of the pit whence they were digged, and that the precious metal remained, after they were taken out, in boundless abundance."

We are assured further that "there is a doctrinal uncertainty about Emerson's writing that makes his teaching unsatisfactory to all but a significant minority among the religious people of his time." He is "too vague, too uncertain." "Emerson's Deity is vague and uncertain in personality, and does not bow the heavens to console and comfort man":

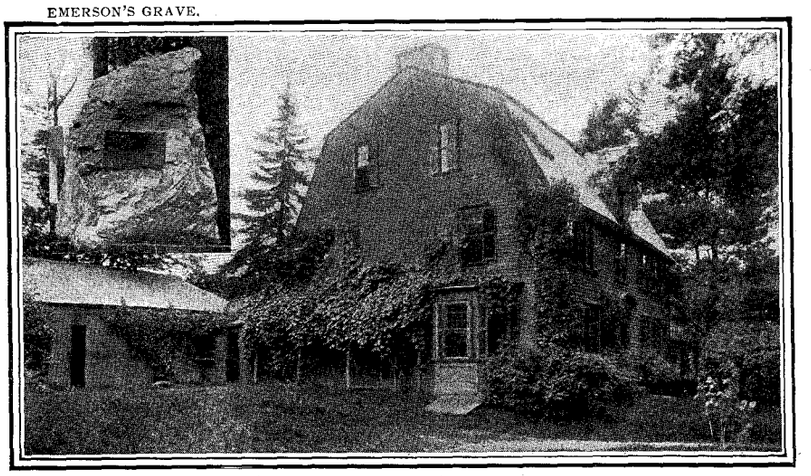
"The attitude of Emerson toward the Founder of Christianity was for two generations of religious Americans an insuperable barrier against extensive influence. Again the question is not whether this attitude was right or wrong; it is enough that it deeply offended the vast majority of the religious people of this country. It is not forgotten that Emerson said some deep and precious things about Jesus; here is one: 'Europe has always owed to Oriental genius its divine impulse: what these holy bards said or sang, men found agreeable and true. And the unique impression of Jesus upon mankind (whose name is not so much written as plowed into the history of this world) is proof of the settled virtue of this infusion.' This might pass for the hazy Christology of a representative of progressive orthodoxy, but elsewhere Emerson makes an interpretation of this kind impossible by remarking: 'No historical person begins to content us; there are no such men as we fable, no Jesus, nor Pericles, nor Cæsar, nor Angelo, nor Washington such as we have made. We consecrate a great deal of nonsense because it is allowed by great men; there is none without his foible.' In another mood we have from Emerson this genuine appreciation of Christ: 'Jesus Christ belonged to the true race of prophets; he saw with open eye the mystery of the soul. Drawn by its severe harmony, ravished with its beauty, he lived with it and had his being there. Alone in all history he estimated the greatness of man. One man was true to what is in you and me. He saw that God incarnates Himself in man, and evermore goes forth anew to take possession of His world.' Yet it is only in 'a jubilee of sublime emotion' that Jesus can say, 'I am divine. Through me God acts; through me speaks.' 'Churches are not built upon his principles, but upon his tropes.' Again there is permanent wisdom in Emerson's disregard of the fear of degrading the character of Jesus by representing him as a man; but the meaning of the perfect humanity of Jesus Emerson does not consider. Here is another appreciation of Jesus: 'Jesus always speaks from within, and in a degree that transcends all others.' To this it may be replied that the question is not whether one speaks from within or from without, but whether what he says is true. To speak from within in a sovereign way is, however, Emerson's highest praise, and yet he offsets this praise of Jesus by a peculiarly unfortunate sentence: 'This one fact the world hates; that the soul becomes; for that forever . . . shoves Jesus and Judas equally aside.'"

The plain truth is that "Emerson puts Jesus on a level with other great servants of the spirit; he sees limitations in his service, he looks for the coming of another and a greater teacher." Consequently, as our critic thinks, it is impossible that Emer-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

son's "influence should be wide or deep, at least within the pale of organized Christianity. Emerson is foreordained to this limitation of influence by his attitude to one who stands in the thought of his disciples supreme among the sons of men." But the sense of the over-soul and of the human soul are strong in Emerson:

EMERSON'S GRAVE.



VIEW OF THE OLD MANSE, EMERSON'S HOME AT CONCORD.

The bronze plate on the quartz boulder on the grave reads line by line:

RALPH WALDO
EMERSON.
Born in Boston, May 25, 1803.
Died in Concord, April 27, 1882.
THE PASSIVE MASTER LENT HIS HAND
TO THE VAST SOUL THAT O'ER HIM PLANNED.

Courtesy of *The Booklover* (New York).

"Emerson's confession of the divine soul of the universe, omnipotent, self-revealing, open to the heart of man, is a religious idea never long absent from him, and uttered by him on many occasions, in many forms, and always with the insight of a seer and the rapt speech of the lover and worshiper. He walks in a spiritual universe. Nature is a transparent veil; human society and human history are a translucent order. The Over-Soul, the divine beauty of the universe, is all and in all, and in the presence of this eternal mystery of loveliness men wake and sleep, work and play, live and die, and carry forward all human interests and industries. This pervading soul of the universe hallows the world, hallows humanity, fills nature with beauty, fills society with radiant meaning, and overwhelms all finite forms, natural and human, with infinite life, light, significance, beauty, and joy.

"In Emerson the sense of the human soul is equally strong. 'Son of man, stand upon thy feet and I will speak to thee!' might serve as a text for at least half of Emerson's work. Man is called upon to speak face to face with God, to allow the divine soul to awaken the dormant faculties within him, to educate his whole being in science, in duty, and in worship. The Emersonian doctrine of man is as hard to define as the Emersonian doctrine of God; but if we say that God is the Soul of the universe and that man is the soul that answers to it, that is capable of entertaining its appeals, of climbing up into truth and goodness and beauty by its inspiration, we shall not be far astray. These two visions—the vision of the Soul of the universe penetrating all, making all opaque things luminous with its presence, and the vision of man's spirit in fellowship with the absolute Spirit, and living and growing in this total order ablaze with divinity—are surely religious, and they constitute part of the fascination which Emerson has wielded over the religious mind of many people."

His call "to look at all reality immediately at first hand," has enabled Emerson to exert "another and a yet more fundamental influence." The "great note" in the first volume of his collected writings is found when he says: "Yourself a new-born bard of the Holy Ghost, cast behind you all conformity, and acquaint men at first hand with Deity." Emerson is pleading here, thinks Dr. Gordon, "for the immediate vision of a divine universe":

"He is the inaugurator of an era of the first-hand and original treatment of all human interests. Emerson's wholesomest influence is against the prevailing and blinding power of mere tradition. 'Instead of that reliance which the soul suggests on the eternity of truth and duty,' men are forever inclined to lean upon institutions which are to the spirit as the imperfect effect to the transcendent cause. Nothing is finer in Emerson than this war against second-hand politics, art, philosophy, and religion."

However, "the best thing that Emerson has left us is his spirit, fine and high, stern and sweet. He took life in a royal way, and bore himself toward the eternal mysteries with serene courage and dauntless hope. . . . That Emerson speaks so often and so royally for men is his great distinction; that he speaks so frequently for the idiosyncratic, the isolated, and the vain, is his chief fault":

"On the whole, and in conclusion, it may be said that Emerson's influence is like that of a mountain upon the local climate—the clouds that gather upon it, the storms that rage round it, which find it immovable, mean the refreshment and renewal of the beautiful world in which it stands; and when it lifts its untroubled head toward heaven it is an object of wonder and love, and sheds into the air that men breathe at work and at play the invigorating tonic of its own exalted being. Such was Emerson—a man of towering moral stature, he kept a majestic silence while the elemental sorrows that come to all swept round his stable manhood, one whose meetings with the upper world and its awful powers carried beauty and peace to the wide fields of human society, and whose lofty spirit put into the common religious atmosphere of the time a tonic and an inspiration of priceless worth and of enduring delight."

THE POPE, THE KING, AND THE PROTESTANTS.

CERTAIN religious susceptibilities were aroused in one quarter and soothed in another by the recent visit paid by Edward VII. to the Pope. English papers in general regard this, the first encounter face to face of Roman Pontiff and British King since the days of the first Edward, as a matter of historical interest, but involving no discernible peril to religion or the realm. The London *Times*, which thinks some late ultra-Protestant resolutions an "impertinence," congratulates the British empire upon the fact that the visit took place at all. As for that authoritative organ of the Roman Catholic Church in England, *The Tablet* (London), it observes:

"It was left for English Protestantism to display in full force a prejudice that seems strangely misplaced in these days of enlightenment. The belief that the Pope is Antichrist we should have thought had long ago been relegated to the museum of obsolete superstitions, had it not been brought forth and newly burnished up to hurl at the head of Edward VII. as a reminder of his duty to the principles of the Reformation. For the good people who thus cling to their antiquated formulas of objurgation, the world must have stood still, or they could not fail to see that the spent fury of intolerance finds an echo now only among the lowest and most ignorant classes of the population. The cry of 'No-Popery' is dead, and it is with other forces than those of Rome that the Church of England has most seriously to reckon at the present day. Far different was the view of the situation taken by the better-instructed public opinion of this country. As

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

one of our non-Catholic contemporaries put it, the omission of the King to pay a visit of courtesy to the Pope would have been felt 'as little short of a disaster.' That the royal tour should have been made the occasion of putting a public slight on one so exalted in office as to be regarded as the Vicar of Christ by the majority of Christians throughout the world, and so venerable by years as to stand on the dim borderland between the worlds of the seen and the unseen, would indeed have been felt as a grievous mischance by others than Catholics. By all, moreover, save by the handful of fanatics who made themselves so conspicuous by their intolerance, the King is viewed as the representative, not of one creed alone, but of his subjects of diverse faiths and religions throughout the empire. From all he claims allegiance, and to all he owes a duty in return, the duty not merely of protection, but of public recognition of the respect due to their feelings and susceptibilities."

The view of the so-called "anti-Popery" element is not less emphatic on the other side. Its organ, *The Rock* (London), denounces the King's advisers for permitting the visit to the Vatican of the successor of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth, and adds:

"Ours has been from the days of the Reformation, nominally at least, a Protestant country, and our sovereigns, ever since the Act of Settlement, have occupied the throne on condition of a public profession of the Protestant faith. King Edward VII., following in the steps of his revered mother, made and signed the prescribed declaration at his accession before Parliament, in which he protested against the doctrine of Transubstantiation, the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary, or of any other saint, and the sacrifice of the mass. This was followed at his coronation by the solemn promise on oath 'to maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant Reformed Religion established by law,' etc., etc. All this, we feel sure, was done *ex animo*, and with perfect sincerity. And yet, with the utmost respect for his person and throne, we fail to see the consistency between these sacred pledges and this uncalled-for interview in the Vatican with the aged Pontiff, the personal representative of the Roman Church. Our King is always and everywhere our King, nor can he act as a private individual. He is, moreover, the temporal head of the Protestant Church of England. The Pope, on the other hand, boasts himself to be the infallible head of the corrupt Roman Catholic communion and the supreme governor of all princes. The one is the antithesis of the other, and under all the circumstances we can not conceive of a really harmonious meeting between these two potentates."

EMERSON'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

MR. PAUL E. MORE, after paying tribute to Emerson's personal character, his "absolute and undeceived sincerity," and to the "perpetual instigation to the strong" and "noble promise to inspired youth" of Emerson's message, proceeds (in *The Independent*, May 21) to describe what he considers some of the baleful results of Emerson's transcendental philosophy. Mr. More writes:

"It would be indiscriminating to lay at Emerson's door the whole evil of a faded and vulgarized transcendentalism. He was but one of many; others—some, as Channing, even before his day—had taught the same facility of the spiritual life. Yet in him the movement came to its beautiful flower; we are justified in holding him mainly responsible for the harm that flowed from it, as we honor him for the glory that lay therein. And, alas, even in his own day the doubtful influence of this fatally easy philosophy began to make itself felt. Hawthorne, the most stalwart observer of all that group, tells us how many bats and owls, which were sometimes mistaken for fowls of angelic feather, were attracted by that beacon light of the spirit. It was moreover impossible, he avows, to dwell in his vicinity without inhaling more or less the mountain atmosphere of Emerson's lofty thought; but in the brains of some people it wrought a singular giddiness. And if Emersonianism was mischievous to weak minds then, what shall we say of its influence in New England to-day—nay, throughout the whole country? For it is rampant in our life; it has wrought in our religion, our politics, and our literature a perilous dizziness of the brain.

"There is a mysterious faith abroad in the land, which, however we grudge to say it, is the most serious manifestation of religion discoverable in these days. We call it Christian Science, or faith healing, or what not—the gospel of a certain Mrs. Baker-Eddy; but in reality it does not owe its strength to the teaching of an ignorant woman in New Hampshire. It is a diluted and stale product of Emersonianism, and the parentage, I think, is not difficult to discern. To Emerson, as to Mrs. Baker-Eddy, sin and suffering had no real existence; a man need only open his breast to the random influences of heaven to lead the purely spiritual life. Nor is it correct to say, as some fondly suppose, that Christian Science or Emersonianism has any vital connection with Oriental mysticism. True, both Emerson and the sages of the East taught that spirit was the only reality and that the world of the body and of evil was a deception. 'Life itself is a bubble and a skepticism and a sleep within a sleep,' said Emerson, and the Hindu summed up the same thought in his name for the creator, Mâyâ, illusion. But there is a radical difference in their attitude to this truth. Tho the material world was in one sense illusion and unreality to the Hindu, yet in another sense it was tremendously real. Over the misery and insufficience of mortal existence he brooded in a way that to us is inconceivable; we call him a pessimist, and from our ordinary point of view rightly. He was haunted as with an infinite sadness by the vision of endlessly recurring birth and death, of ceaseless unmeaning mutation. To escape this life of unspeakable sorrow he labored at vast systems of philosophy, he was ready to undergo, if needs were, a lifetime of crushing asceticism. He could no more have understood the jaunty optimism of Emerson than we can understand what we style his pessimism. There is a story—how authentic I do not know—that when Emerson was visiting Carlyle, the gruff Scotchman, who certainly believed heartily in evil and damnation, carried his guest to the slums of London and pointed out to him one horrible sight after another. 'And do you believe in the deil, noo?' he would say; and always Emerson would shake his head in gentle denial. The story is at least *ben trovato;* it sets forth clearly the facile optimism out of which Christian Science was to spring. Such a creed, when professed by one who spoke with the noble accent and from the deep insight of an Emerson, was a radiant possession for seeking humanity forever; it is folly and inner deception when repeated parrot-like by men and women with no mental training and, visibly to all the world, with no warrant of spiritual experience. To suppose that you and I and our neighbor can at our sweet will cast off the impediments of sin and suffering is a monstrous self-deceit. So has the very lack of system in Emerson's message become a snare to mankind more deadly than the hardening systems of other philosophies. These are at least virile."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

"THE prime cause of the childless church," says *The Outlook* (New York), "is the prayerless home."

"WE do not need new religious institutions, but we do need a new Christian public opinion," asserts *Christendom* (Chicago). "Men [may fear the dominance of a church or of a theology; they can never fear the dominance of the Golden Rule."

"IN order rightly to understand the past or reasonably to conjecture the future history of England one must remember that the British empire has been created not mainly by the intellectual, but rather by the moral, qualities of the English." Thus writes Henry Childs Merwin in *Harper's Magazine* (New York). "Upon this point one finds writers the most diverse expressing themselves in words nearly the same. 'The English did not calculate the conquest of the Indies,' said Emerson; 'it fell to their character.'"

"THE attitude of mind in which many pupils of the Sunday-schools receive Bible instruction is either that of dull indifference or frivolous disrespect," according to John T. Prince in *The Educational Review* (New York). "This criticism applies mainly to pupils of early adolescence or pupils from twelve to sixteen years of age. I may put too high a value upon the spirit of reverence, but I go so far as to say that while the purely secular work now performed by the Sunday-school may justify present methods of organization and teaching, the evident failure to secure an interest in the Bible and a sacred regard for its teachings is warrant sufficient either to excuse from attendance all pupils that are not willing to give a cheerful attention to the work, or to entirely change the organization and methods of teaching now pursued. I believe that it is far better to have little knowledge of the Bible, with reverence for its teachings, than to have much knowledge without reverence."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE ANTI-JEWISH UPRISING IN RUSSIA.

EUROPEAN opinion has been literally overwhelmed by the massacres of Jews at Kishineff, the first impression being that the stories of outrage were too ghastly for belief. Certain newspapers in Germany have taken the trouble to verify the particulars, and in every case they report that the truth is darker than first reported, and that nothing could exaggerate the atrocities. Babes in arms were hurled from the upper windows of houses, according to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, while Jewish maids and matrons were dishonored in the open streets, the police and soldiers looking on and not lifting a finger to protect them. The German newspaper points out that it is difficult for civilized human beings to credit all this, but there is unimpeachable testimony in confirmation of the worst. It proceeds:

"Small groups of half-drunken plunderers stormed the residences of the Jews. Money and valuables were demanded. When everything had been handed over that could be handed over, young Jewish men were slaughtered by means of blows on the head. The women and young maids in the houses were next outraged by the members of the band in turn. If the females offered the slightest resistance, they were struck down without remorse. Babes were torn from their mothers' arms, carried to the upper stories, and thence hurled from the windows down to the streets below. . . . Some of the Jews betook themselves to the governor and besought his protection. He answered with great coolness that he could do nothing because he had not yet received his orders from St. Petersburg. Emboldened by this almost incredible but well-authenticated response, the mob continued its deeds of infamy."

Ultimate responsibility for these scenes, declares the German paper, rests upon the Russian Government, "which has made it a principle of administration that the Jew has no rights"; but the direct cause of the fact that the horrors assumed so serious a phase "even for Russia" is "the absolute indifference of the local authorities." It adds:

"Not once did the representatives of the law interfere to suppress the disturbers. Not a single effort was made to protect the Jews. Indeed, another feature of police action must be noted. They ordered the Jews in the streets still free from disturbance to remain within doors. That is, they prevented the Jewish population from assembling in order to concert measures for their mutual defense. And that the barbarians could easily have been brought to order is evident from the fact that no force whatever was necessary to restore peace. As a matter of fact, the plundering and murdering were accomplished in the presence of the inactive police. Another circumstance must be noted in regard to the attitude of the authorities. They arrested the rioters in large numbers, the mere fact of disturbance of the peace being alleged against them, but no measures have been adopted for the relief of the victims of the massacres. Victims of peasant plunderings last year were paid the amount of damages awarded them, but the pillaged Jews are left to private benevolence. And now comes the mocking announcement of the Kishineff chief of police: 'Whoever voluntarily restores the stolen Jewish property within the next few days will not be punished.' Could better evidence be asked of the unprotected state of the Jews in Russia?"

The Russian press gives numerous details, and the comments thereupon are severe. Several leading papers have been punished by the Russian Government for boldness in discussing the Kishineff tragedy. The St. Petersburg *Novosti* (punished by the prohibition of its street sales) distinctly hints at official responsibility. It calls attention to the fact that the six or seven regiments of troops stationed in and around Kishineff were absolutely idle during the three days of the murderous reign of the mob. It says that the Government ought to compensate the victims for the losses sustained through the inefficiency or worse of the police and troops. Another paper, *Boudoustvost*, declares that these disorders had peculiar features, such as were unknown at any previous outbreak of the same sort. It alleges that there was evidence of organization, method, and preparation; that several separate bands operated in the various sections of the city; that the duration of the disturbances was unprecedented, and that for weeks there had been open talk of the coming troubles. No preventive measures of any kind, it charges, had been taken by the governor of the province, notwithstanding earnest requests of the leading Jews of the city.

Several papers, including the antisemitic *Novoye Vremya*, which has not paid the matter any editorial attention, reprint a long account of the "crusade" from the *Viedomosti*, supplied by its Kishineff correspondent, who claims to have witnessed the outrages. Not one street, he says, inhabited by Jews, was permitted to escape. Even the synagogs were invaded and ruthlessly pillaged and desecrated. Of the attitude of the police and troops the writer avers:

"Many thought that the disorders would be quickly ended, since there were mounted military patrols, infantry, well-armed police all over the city. . . . Assuredly all this was calculated to terrify the mob! Not in the least. The rioters were armed with axes, hammers, sticks, etc , and operated in various sections, paying no attention to the troops and police. The latter very loudly shouted at the rioters. The soldiers, with rifles on their shoulders, with equal severity called the disturbers to order; but these protests were vain, and the destructive work was continued with increased fury and frenzy. . . . . .

"The cultured Christian public behaved most dreadfully. Not a finger was lifted to stop the terrible campaign. It very quickly paraded the streets, looking on in complete indifference. In carriages, on every side, richly dressed persons rode back and forth in holiday fashion."

Finally, says the correspondent, there were rumors that the patrols had received orders to use extreme measures against the rioters, and the disturbances were not renewed. The Jews at first could not believe that protection would be given them, but gradually they recovered confidence and began to venture into the streets.

The *Novosti* demands an investigation into the conduct of the local authorities, and the trial of every one of them before an impartial court. It is not necessary, it says, to argue such elementary propositions as these—that it is the duty of any orderly Government to protect peaceable citizens, that mob violence is disgraceful, and that the authorities who wink at it are guilty of criminal neglect of duty.

In a separate editorial, the *Novosti*, referring to the talk of Jewish exploitation and economic oppression, suggests that the courts, in trying the rioters, should ask each prisoner as to the motives and reasons of his attack on the Jews. It expresses the conviction that an honest inquiry along these lines would establish the entire baselessness of the "economic" explanation of the apologists of the mob. Besides, such an inquiry, it says, would point to preventive measures, which are infinitely more important than punitive ones.

The *Kievlianin*, the leading paper of that center of ancient Russia and of orthodoxy, Kieff, writes strongly on the massacre. It says:

"The blood of the murdered and maimed cries to heaven. These outrages are not merely a calamity to the Jews, but a disgrace and misfortune to the Christian population. . . . . .

"It is not improper to observe even at this time that the Jews, on whom all sorts of accusations are lavishly poured, are not, as a mass, responsible either practically or morally for those objectionable qualities which characterize many of them, as they characterized the Christian peoples. Taken as a mass, the Jews of southern and western Russia form an energetic, enterprising class of artisans and tradesmen, a class which is satisfied with a very modest scale of earnings. The great majority of them, in spite of endless toil, sobriety, and thrift, are hardly able to make both ends meet.

"And we see that western and southern Russia, and Russian

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Poland, to which the Jewish population of Russia is confined, not only do not grow poorer, but are in an economic condition vastly superior to that of other parts of the empire. With the development of credit, railway communication, and internal commerce and competition, the question of exploitation of the Christian population by the Jews loses its significance more and more. Indeed, even in commerce it is not easy nowadays to make a living.

"When in the masses of the people the wild passions for violence and destruction are thus excited, it becomes the duty of all honest men to resist manifestations of malignity and hatred, and to testify that the Jews are not merely our fellow citizens, but useful coworkers whose energy and industry are valuable to the country."

Another leading provincial paper, the *Youjny Kray* (Kharkoff), says:

"We had thought that even the lowest elements of the population were incapable of such general exhibitions of inhuman cruelty and malignity. We had thought that anti-Jewish riots were a thing of the past. But, alas! even to-day there are wicked and depraved people who appeal to the worst instincts of the ignorant, debased, and superstitious mob, and these have taken advantage of weakness, holiday intemperance, and the desire for illicit gain to inflame and incite the populace."

This paper holds the intelligent classes responsible for the outbreak. Their bigotry, intolerance, and fanaticism, it says, are translated by the mob into slaughter and pillage and robbery. What, it asks, is the trouble with the churches? The Russian peasants and laborers are religious, and they would not commit such atrocities if they realized their awful character. What sort of religion and morality do the clergy teach and preach? Reform, the paper concludes, must first come from the churches, which can do more to prevent wrong and crime than the governmental authorities. But the *Bessarabyetz* (Kishineff), a paper long noted for its attacks upon the Jewish element in Russia, declares that the Jews "deserved to be punished," and that there is nothing in the recent events to call for special action. It adds that the Jews "will misrepresent and play upon the feelings of the foreigner," and it insinuates that "ritual murders" committed by Jews in Kishineff aroused the alarm of the population. The London *Times* claims that the utterances of this anti-Jewish organ in Kishineff are directly responsible for the outbreak. "An explanation is urgently needed for the inaction of the authorities," it remarks, "who appear to have played the part of disinterested spectators." The French press is roundly denounced by the eminent publicist Roland de Mares, writing in the *Independance Belge* (Brussels), who says that the leading journals in Paris are afraid to denounce the outrages for fear of giving offense to the "ally and friend," Russia. He writes:

"Throughout these few days, when the terrible details of the excess of which the Kishineff Jews were victims poured in, we paid special attention to the newspapers whose humanitarian instincts are well known, which regard it as their special mission to protest against infamies everywhere, to denounce all persecutions to the civilized world. Here, we thought, is a thing to provoke a violent explosion of anger. Here is something that must let loose a perfect tempest. All the reproaches heaped upon the Ottoman Government at the time of the Armenian massacres will now be heaped upon the Russian Government. The St. Petersburg cabinet will find it no easy matter to withstand the storm, to quiet the emotions of a violently excited European opinion. But, to our great stupefaction, these journals maintain a strange silence. They publish despatches relating to the massacres, but they have not a word of editorial pity for the victims, not an impulse of anger against the responsible authors of these crimes."

This authority declares that it is "prodigious" to note "the lamentable situation of the Israelites in Europe's east," to reflect that "it has not yet provoked one of those vast movements of opinion which impose upon governments a respect for elementary justice":

"When one remembers that there are in Russia at this beginning of the twentieth century millions of men who are goaded as if they were wild beasts, upon whom the last humiliation is inflicted, who are looked upon as the scum of humanity, one may well ask if all that is said about social progress, all that is written about the freedom of the mind, all that is uttered regarding the emancipation of mankind, be truth or falsehood, and if it be not with words that are vain that our souls are soothed with hopes of a brighter day. . . . In Russia the Jews are permitted to reside only within certain specified districts. They are forced to pay an enormous tax if they wish to go into business. A thousand difficulties are placed in their way if they try to enter a liberal career. As for a public career, such a thing is forever closed to them. Exceptional governmental measures weigh heavily upon them. They are kept wholly down, reduced to the most wretched helplessness, exposed to every aggravation. They are reproached especially with their manipulation of money and charged with exploiting the Russians financially as the Armenians exploit the Mussulmans. They are said to seek to concentrate all wealth into their own hands. But it would be well to find out the proportion of rich Jews in the entire Israelite population, to ascertain if the very fact of their isolation does not inspire the anxiety for wealth in them, since money is the only final guarantee they have against evil fate. For they can expect no protection from the laws. . . . Since so many efforts are now making to free from the tyranny of odious laws men who are deemed sufficiently enlightened to merit a liberal government, let representations be made for the Jews of Russia with the rest."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMAN ATTACKS ON A GERMAN DIPLOMATIST.

BARON SPECK VON STERNBURG, the diplomatic representative of the German empire in Washington, has for some time past been the object of a series of attacks in various German newspapers. These attacks indicate deep-rooted discontent with his conduct of German-American relations. He is said to misconceive his position radically and even to be responsible for an alleged contempt of Germany in the United States. Criticism of his German diplomatist in German newspapers covers a very wide ground and is personal as well as political. One objection urged against him is that he does not sufficiently appreciate the traditions of Bismarckian diplomacy. Another is that he causes the Americans to entertain too exalted an estimate of themselves. Still another is that he conceives it to be part of his mission to work for the interests of the country to which he is accredited while striving to further the interests of his native land. In these and other attacks upon the diplomatist the *Hamburger Nachrichten* takes the lead. It has all sorts of objections to the baron, one of which is that President Roosevelt calls him "Speckie." It asks: "Whom do the Americans wish to fool? Baron Speck von Sternburg? They may succeed with him—but not with us." It observes with reference to another matter:

"He would appear to have said among other things that it was his firm conviction that, as Ambassador in Washington, he should serve not only his own country, but also the country to which he is accredited. Hence he would strive so to establish the mutual relations of both nations that all the world would wonder at them. This utterance sufficiently denotes that there must be a mystification somewhere."

Baron von Sternburg "did not exaggerate," thinks the *Zukunft* (Berlin), "when he said that in Germany people would be surprised when they saw him get down to work." It continues:

"We have been surprised for quite a while, and are quite indignant at the ungenerous critics who advised that the Yankeefied husband of an American woman should not be sent as Ambassador to Washington. Could any ambassador accomplish more in so short a time? No. Do the Lascelles, Szogyenyis, Osten-Sackens [diplomatists stationed in Berlin] go to the railway station when William II. journeys to Copenhagen or Rome? No. Are they greeted by mocking nicknames in the presence of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

assembled military men? No. Do they go out horseback riding with the Emperor? No. Must not the position of a great Power be sensibly lowered when its representative pays homage at the railway station, is called 'Speckie,' and, during the period when the head of the Government is off on a tour of his country, rides about on a wretched borrowed horse? Why, of course. Hence we may see at a glance how palatable this American Speck is."

The German paper says much more in condemnation of the German Ambassador for consenting to accept the loan of the

Copyright, 1903, by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.

BARON SPECK VON STERNBURG,

The German Ambassador in Washington, who is denounced in various German newspapers for assuming too cordial an attitude toward Americans.

President's horse and for going to the railway station to see him off on a journey. The *Deutsche Agrar-Correspondenz* observes "that the delusion is entertained in Berlin that President Roosevelt felt a special pleasure in the assignment of von Sternburg to Washington, whereas in reality the President, as well as those about him, were little flattered and much astonished" at the event. The reason given by this authority is that "in free America there are decided class distinctions," and the best society in the United States has "reasons" for being dissatisfied with the appointment. "These objections to Speck are openly urged in American society," proceeds this authority, which professes to repeat them upon the assurances of "influential political persons" in Washington and New York. Still another complaint against the diplomatist is thus put by the *Schlesische Zeitung:*

"He smoked incense to the American press, American institutions, land, and people, the yacht club, the ladies, the President—in short, to everything that has a name, until finally we could only think: 'In Heaven's name, are the American people really so childish as to take serious pleasure in that sort of thing?' Perhaps the Speck game is a good one for the great masses of the American people. It can scarcely be successful with the finer intelligences among them. In Germany, anyhow, it evokes more sarcasm than applause. . . . Our new Ambassador in Washington may be very satisfactory to the Americans, which is perhaps the main thing. Here he produces an ill effect upon his countrymen's nerves, especially upon the nerves of those who think that the Americans must grow the more insolent the more abjectly they are courted."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EDWARD VII. AS "A GREAT AMBASSADOR."

NEWSPAPERS in England are now recording their general impressions of the continental tour of Edward VII. which has terminated in a blaze of editorial rhetoric. "A great ambassador," an American newspaper called the King, in commenting on his tour, and the phrase has been cabled to Europe and hailed in London, prompting the London *Times*, indeed, to make the assertion that citizens of the United States "discover in a monarchy a diplomatic advantage in this respect that is lacking in their own Constitution, which forbids a President, while President, to travel abroad." The London organ traces the royal progress with comprehensive view not from China to Peru precisely, but from Portugal to Paris, and it sees no escape from the conclusion that "in the course of his journey the King has been brought into touch with very various interests, and the recollections on which he can look back are of considerable diversity." Beginning with the Portuguese, we read that "they are not slow to recognize the moral demand it [the King's visit] seems to make of them." In Italy there was "mutual cordiality," and the King's visit to the Pope was "equally welcome to the King of Italy himself." In Paris the King got a reception which was "the most striking of tributes to the personal prestige of His Majesty."

Thus a great organ of British opinion. In a somewhat different spirit, *The Daily News* (London) takes note of discordant elements. "The division between England and France," it says, "is unhappily one of the oldest and deepest cleavages that separate any two sections of the human race. No two peoples have fought so many wars, or been so long divided by prolonged race hatred":

"The worst of these mutual misconceptions—and France probably misunderstands us quite as much as we misunderstand France—is that they may at any moment become the ground of mutual hatred and possible war. The King is laboring to remove that danger, and we bid him Godspeed. The sort of feeling that sprang up on both sides of the Channel during the Fashoda incident—fanned quite as much by our Nationalists as by the Nationalists of France—showed that the old hatreds were only buried a foot deep."

An Irish organ of Home Rule finds itself unable to take such a pessimistic tone. We refer to *The Freeman's Journal* (Dublin), which declares that "King Edward's success in Paris" was "even more remarkable than his success in Rome." "France had been smarting under the humiliation of Fashoda, and it was thought that the echo of that unfortunate incident would have been heard in the streets as the English King passed by. There was nothing of the kind." a fact which the Dublin paper interprets as, if not a "political victory," at any rate "a great personal one." We quote further:

"King Edward did two very courageous things during his journey. His visit to the Pope was calculated to give rise to very great opposition in ultra-Protestant circles in England, and his visit to Paris was regarded by many thinking Englishmen as a very hazardous experiment. In both cases the courage of the King was amply rewarded. The protests of the bigoted Protestants, so far as the visit to the Pope is concerned, have been simply overwhelmed by the common sense of the British people, who have come to recognize the fact that the head of the Catholic Church is at present one of the greatest influences in the world on the side of law and order and good government, and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that it makes for law and order and good government for the sovereign of the British empire to meet such a man."

Many persons "would have scarcely believed that a King of England at the present juncture would have become an object of acclamation in Paris as well as in Lisbon and Rome," remarks *The Standard* (London). "They remembered that within the last three years a wave of anti-English feeling surged across the continent of Europe and beat upon the shores of the southern as well as the northern countries. It is true that among the Latin nations the abuse to which we were subjected never quite reached the virulent heights that it attained elsewhere." *The St. James's Gazette* (London) contributes the view that "there has been no hostile thought or intent toward any Power in the world in the King's pilgrimage of peace, and if any affect to find such they may be left to chew the cud of moroseness alone." To *The Westminster Gazette* (London) the King's tour suggests the question, "Is a French alliance possible?" and it feels constrained to answer in the negative.

THE CLERICAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

SENSATIONAL as has been the long contest between church and state in France, it now seems destined, unless European press opinion is totally misled, to enter upon a phase which the Vatican can scarcely be expected to ignore. Only a few months ago the best-informed organs in England and Germany expressed the opinion that neither the ministry in Paris nor the authorities in Rome would venture to carry the controversy to lengths involving a possible separation of church and state. This view was based upon the evident unwillingness of Premier Combes to face the logical conclusion of his own anti-clericalism. The French people, moreover, were deemed averse to shouldering individually burdens now borne for them by the state. Finally the influence of the women, so potent in a question of this sort, was thought too great to permit going to extremes. But the very papers which thus expressed themselves last winter are now predicting "a fight to a finish." The recent vote of confidence won by the Premier from an eager Chamber is accepted as almost the doom of the Concordat, that famous pact between France and the Vatican, now over a century old. Nor is the attitude of the Vatican less uncompromising. The *Politische Correspondenz* (Vienna) vouches for that. In this situation the more important papers of Paris counsel moderation to the Government. The *Temps* has even gone the length of attacking the bill for separation of church and state brought before the Chamber by M. de Pressensé, the distinguished Protestant son of a more distinguished Protestant father.

This bill has received the approval of the anti-clerical combination now in power, and Premier Combes has in plain words threatened the Vatican with its passage. As published in the *Temps*, it begins with a religious bill of rights, next nullifies the Concordat, pensions some of the present clergy, makes the police responsible for the orderly character of public worship, declares most of the cathedrals, churches, and pastoral residences state property, suppresses stipends to ministers of religion, and prescribes conditions for the consecration of cemeteries. This legislation is pronounced drastic by the *Temps*. It is deemed entirely inadequate by the anti-clerical *Lanterne* (Paris), which consents to accept it, nevertheless, as "preliminary." The clerical *Soleil* (Paris) professes to understand that the Premier hesitates to take up the bill, but feels compelled to do so by the so-called "rebellion of the bishops." An unnamed Italian ecclesiastic is quoted in the *Temps* as saying:

"Some minds not ordinarily of a pessimistic turn contemplate the possibility of a rupture between France and the Vatican. That would be a grave event. In some political quarters, too much stress is placed upon the difficulty in which the Vatican would find itself without the Concordat. It is thought that, rather than see things go to such lengths, the Pope would make every concession. That is a mistake. The French Government has transferred the contest to a field which is the more unfavorable because the Pope's position can not be shaken. . . . But prudence is not submission. Leo XIII., whatever may happen, will do his duty, his whole duty. If there must be a rupture with France, the Holy See will take its rightful stand."

On the other hand, M. de Pressensé, author of the bill for separation of church and state, asserts, according to an utterance of his published in the *Temps*, that "the present legislative body will not expire, or, at any rate, another general election will not take place, without republican France signifying, in a manner to command obedience, that this great and urgent reform must be consummated." The French legislator ridicules the idea that church and state are so inextricably blended that separation is impossible, and observes:

"In the United States, which is, so to speak, the native land of separation of church and state, this system was not always in operation and it would be the gravest of errors to suppose so. What prevailed there, on the contrary, at first—except in the little State of Rhode Island—was a sort of Puritan theocracy, more especially in New England, where the state was in some measure absorbed by the church for a long period. It was only during the first and second decades of the last century that there occurred any loosening of the rigid and firmly knit bonds uniting civil society, in the South to Anglican Episcopalianism, and in the North to Calvinistic Congregationalism. It is only just to acknowledge that the multiplicity of sects, the natural harmony of the Protestant mind with the forms of liberty, and the relative weakness of Catholicism have singularly facilitated in the great republic across the sea a reform which other conditions may complicate in France. It is none the less true, however, that this enfranchisement of a great democracy affords an encouraging precedent for the accomplishment of a like divorce elsewhere."

The anti-clerical press in Paris is heaping ridicule upon the claim that France will be embarrassed if the Pope transfers the protection of Catholics in the East to Germany. The *Intransigeant* (Paris) ironically felicitates the German Government upon any privileges it may be able to extract from the Pope. The *Petite République* (Paris) understands that Emperor William, during his recent visit to the Vatican, failed to secure from the Pope any right to a protectorate over Christians in the East. The *Action* (Paris) professes to be amused at this aspect of the anti-clerical situation. It expresses dissatisfaction with the reluctance of the Premier to press the separation of church and state. This reluctance, it says, "is the great political weakness, and, let us add, the greatest moral weakness of M. Combes, otherwise so loyal, so courageous." He clings to "the old conception of a religious state holding down the church," instead of to "the new conception of the free-thinking state." And "in this M. Combes obeys not merely the oscillations of a mind half-deist and half-rationalist. He is misled by the errors of his predecessor, who is hypnotizing him":

"In fact, M. Waldeck-Rousseau [the former Premier] was not, in this great duel between dogma and reason, so much a forerunner as a laggard. M. Waldeck-Rousseau thought it a very great thing to have applied to the present conflict the methods of the former kings of France in combination with the methods of Napoleon. To-day universal suffrage and the progress of events have flowed past his law in a wave so great as to render that law a mere dike of no further use. M. Combes, in his turn, will be overwhelmed by this very wave if he knows not how to press into service all its strength, all its current."

The attitude of the peasant population of France will determine the outcome of the struggle, in the opinion of the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*. "Everything turns on the question whether the bulk of the French peasantry is ripe for so momentous a change as the separation of church and state."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

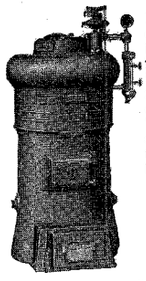
Last Winter's Lesson

was an expensive one to those who relied on old-fashioned methods. Must it be learned over again or will you now before going on your vacation put in

Hot Water Heating

Installed now at *summer* prices and by best mechanics.

Ideal Boilers and American Radiators



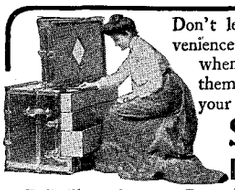
have raised the standard of home comfort, have brought about the perfect *automatic control* of indoor temperature, and relieved the household of dirt and drudgery. These great gains are all paid for—for you—in the less amount of fuel burned.

Made in sizes to fit cottages, houses, stores, public buildings, etc. Send for valuable booklet.

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

Makers of IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators — Dept. 32 CHICAGO

IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL



Don't leave comfort, convenience and order at home when you travel. Take them along by packing your clothes in a

Stallman Dresser Trunk

Built like a dresser. Everything you want when and where you want it. Keeps garments in perfect condition. Simplifies packing and unpacking, eliminates re-packing. Strongest, roomiest, most convenient trunk made and costs no more than the ordinary style. Sent C. O. D. privilege examination.

Send two-cent stamp for booklet.

F. A. Stallman, 4 W. Spring Street, **Columbus, O.**

WHITMAN SADDLES

Known the world over. Everything from "Saddle to Spur."

THE MEHLBACH SADDLE CO.

Successors Whitman Saddle Co.

CATALOGUE FREE — **104 Chambers St. New York City**

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Pocket Directory of the American Press for 1903." (Lord & Thomas, Chicago.)

"The Land of Joy."—Ralph Henry Barbour. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"How to Keep Well."—Floyd M. Crandall. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50 net.)

"The Triumph."—Arthur Stanwood Pier. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"Because of Power."—Ella Stryker Mapes. (G. W. Dillingham Company.)

"The Victim's Triumph."—Josephine Zeman. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.25.)

"Bass, Pike, Perch and Others."—James A. Henshall. (The Macmillan Company, $2 net.)

"How to Make School Gardens."—H. D. Hemenway. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Sarah Tuldon."—Orme Agnus. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"Class Struggles in America."—A. M. Simons. (Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago.)

"Les Romanesques."—Edmond Rostand. (Ginn & Co., $0.35 net.)

"Esperanto."—The student's complete text-book, compiled by J. C. O'Connor. (F. H. Revell Company.)

"Philosophy Four."—Owen Wister. (The Macmillan Company, $0.50.)

"Walks in New England."—Charles Goodrich Whiting. (John Lane, $1.50 net.)

"The Souls of Black Folk."—W. E. Burghardt Du Bois. (A. C. McClurg & Co., $1.20 net.)

"Yahvism and Other Discourses."—Rabbi Adolph Moses. (Council of Jewish Women. Louisville, Ky.)

"Bud and Sis."—Simon Durst. (Woonsocket Publishing Company, R. I., $1 net.)

"Prince Hagen."—A Phantasy by Upton Sinclair. (L. C. Page & Co.)

"Historic Highways of America."—Vol V. The Old Glade Road.—Archer Butler Hulbert. (Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland, $2.50.)

"Letters of a Diplomat's Wife."—Mary King Waddington. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.50 net.)

"Timotheos of Miletos." Edited by W. von Wiliamowitz-Moellendorff. Text edition. (Lemcke & Buechner, New York, paper, $1.20.)

"The Timotheos Papyrus."—Facsimile edition. (Lemcke & Buechner, boards, $4.)

"The Sins of a Saint."—J. R. Aitken. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Castle Omeragh."—F. Frankfort Moore. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, 1803-1903.

[*Born, May 25, 1803. Died, April 27, 1882.*]

In the May *Success*, Edwin Markham writes:

"In Emerson's genius we see the mystic flowering of the Puritan tree. In his word and deed are the bud and the blossom of the Puritan root—its austere self-reliance, its unbending rectitude. He calls men away from the coarse carnalities that they may find room for the free life of the spirit. He rejects the religions and cultures of other ages, and takes his stand upon the primary rectitudes as revealed in the individual soul. His gospel comes not in finished codes of ethics, in splendid architectonics of morals. He is content to illumine some arc of truth caught in his cosmical survey, trusting to the stable verities of the inquiring soul to show the full round of the circle."

We quote two characteristic poems of Emerson's, as follows:

BRAHMA.

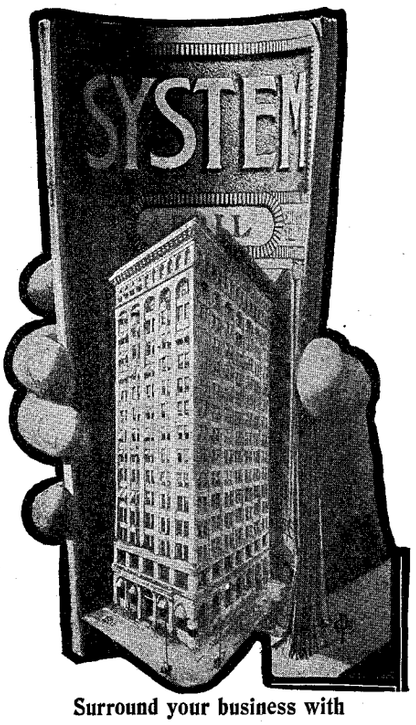
If the red slayer think he slays,
Or if the slain think he is slain,
They know not well the subtle ways
I keep, and pass, and turn again.

STOP FORGETTING!

You can by taking the Dickson Method by Mail.

Simple, inexpensive, easily acquired. Increases business capacity and social prestige by giving an alert, ready memory for names, faces, and details of business and study. Develops will, capacity for thought, concentration. Personally conducted by Prof. Dickson, of Chicago Auditorium Conservatory and University of Notre Dame. FREE *booklet and trial copyrighted lesson.*

THE DICKSON SCHOOL OF MEMORY
754 The Auditorium, - - Chicago, Illinois.



Surround your business with

SYSTEM

"For the only things that succeed are those that are systematized."

That's what President H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Car System says in the April number of SYSTEM. And it's true—absolutely.

It's the reason why YOU should read SYSTEM—the 96-page magazine. Don't waste time trying to think out systems for yourself. Don't experiment with your business. The methods that have failed with others will fail with you. Beware of them. The systems that others have found successful will help you to success. Make use of them. Learn of them in SYSTEM. There is no other way.

The man of experience gets in SYSTEM the experience of other men. To the young man beginning business, to the clerk, bookkeeper or student, SYSTEM is more than a business college.

To enumerate SYSTEM'S contributors is simply to name the foremost system experts and the strongest business men.

The general articles they write will help any man—business or professional. The special articles for one's own work no man can afford to miss.

Systems actually used in large successful factories, offices, stores, banks, publications, professions, are described in detail. And experts show how these same systems can be adapted to your business or profession—no matter what it is—how large or how small.

Regular Departments

Factory Organization.
System in Selling.
System in Correspondence
Short Cuts.
Answered by Experts.
System in Exporting.
Business Statistics.
System in Advertising.
The Laws of Business.
System in Retailing.
Real Estate and Insurance.
Schemes that Save.
System in the Professions.
System in Shipping.
Successful through System (biographical).
Published About System (a review).
Each of these Departments—edited by an expert—appears monthly.

To any yearly subscriber the advice by mail of any or all of SYSTEM'S experts or their assistants is FREE.

W. A. D. Hall, Factory Organization — M. C. Edwards, Publishing — P. L. Harwood, Insurance-Banking — H. H. Newton, Sales-Collections

Other Experts cover every part of business where system saves

Dollar Half-Price Offer The publishers will double the price and treble the value of SYSTEM. Two dollars the year is the cost. But this introductory offer is available: send a single dollar now and you will receive the next six numbers of SYSTEM and six valuable back numbers for immediate reading. Or, better still, send two dollars for a full year's subscription and the six back numbers.

Tear out this advertisement, write your name here

.....

.....

.....

Wrap in a dollar (or two) and mail at our risk. You cannot afford to close your cash drawer against SYSTEM.

The Publishers of SYSTEM, Muskegon, Michigan

Branch at Chicago in the Marquette Building

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Far or forgot to me is near;
Shadow and sunlight are the same;
The vanished gods to me appear;
And one to me are shame and fame.

They reckon ill who leave me out;
When me they fly, I am the wings;
I am the doubter and the doubt,
And I the hymn the Brahmin sings.

The strong gods pine for my abode,
And pine in vain for sacred Seven;
But thou, meek lover of the good!
Find me, and turn thy back on heaven.

THE RHODORA:

On being asked, Whence is the flower?

In May, when sea-winds pierced our solitudes,
I found the fresh Rhodora in the woods,
Spreading its leafless blooms in a damp nook,
To please the desert and the sluggish brook.
The purple petals, fallen in the pool,
Made the black water with their beauty gay;
Here might the red-bird come his plumes to cool,
And court the flower that cheapens his array.
Rhodora! if the sages ask thee why
This charm is wasted on the earth and sky,
Tell them, dear, that if the eyes were made for seeing,
Then Beauty is its own excuse for being:
Why thou wert there, O rival of the rose!
I never thought to ask, I never knew:
But in my simple ignorance, suppose
The self-same power that brought me there brought you.

The following occur in current magazines:

EMERSON.

By RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

O wise man from the West who traveled East,
And brought strange stars to light your western lands;
Among the urns American there stands
Your urn of alabaster not the least.

You taught us that the West is not the whole,
That the old East is needed by the West.
You taught us the long lesson of the Best,
You taught us that the body is not the soul.

—In May *Success*.

EMERSON.

By THEODOSIA GARRISON.

Through his own heart, as through a seer's clear glass,
He watched the mighty host of mankind pass,
And confident, serene, assured, his pen
Pointed the path for wildered souls of men.

What matter in what place may rest, to-day,
The crumbling, toppled temple of his clay!
The unhoused spirit, strong, alert, and free,
Still lifts the voice that thrilled humanity.

—In May *Success*.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

By EDNA DEAN PROCTOR.

Monadnock calls the winds from peak to sea—
The clarion north wind and the full-choired west—
And bids the streams their cliff-born melody
Blend with the airy chants above his rest;
And wakes the pines to hymn his hundred years

MR. WANAMAKER AND "THE PRUDENTIAL."

There appeared in *The New York Tribune* on April 26th the following item:

"The Prudential Insurance Company, through its Philadelphia agents, has insured L. Rodman Wanamaker, son of John Wanamaker, for $1,000,000.00. The premium on the insurance is over $30,000.00 a year. This makes Mr. Wanamaker one of the most heavily insured private individuals in the world, as he carries policies for $2,000,000.00."

In another column will be found a fuller announcement by the Prudential Insurance Company showing that Mr. Wanamaker's selection of this Company is a striking illustration of the high esteem and the confidence felt in it by far-sighted business men.

E. W. JOHNSON
Rare and Standard Books. Catalogue 26 ready. *Good Books Purchased.* 2 East 42d Street, New York.

KLIPS Write for price-list. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

MAPLEWOOD, near Cincinnati, Ohio.
A Sanatorium established in 1875 for the private care and medical treatment of **Drug and Alcoholic Addictions.** Thousands having failed elsewhere have been cured by us. **Home Treatment if Desired.** Address THE DR. J. L. STEPHENS CO., Dep. 68, LEBANON, O.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Hawaii, Samoa, Tahiti

Three delightful resorts, as yet unspoiled by professional tourists. The enchanted isles of the mid-Pacific, Hawaii, Samoa, Tahiti, with their wealth of tropic foliage, their agreeable temperature, and their magnificent scenery, lie directly in the pathway of the ships of the Oceanic Steamship Company, and afford opportunity for delightful ocean tours, the voyage being—in the language of Stoddard, the famous lecturer—"like drifting to Paradise on an even keel."

Send for descriptive printed matter, "A Trip to Hawaii," "Tahiti the Golden," and "Talofa Samoa," 10 cents each.

E. F. BURNETT, G. E. A.

Oceanic Steamship Company
American and Australian Line
427 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Line to New Zealand, Australia, and Around the World.

Daily Trout.

TWO thousand feet above sea-level, at Dixville Notch, N. H., THE BALSAMS stands by a mountain lake that is alive with trout. Catch them if you like, eat them at any rate. A paradise for tired brain-workers.

Write for booklet with fine views of the glorious mountain scenery. Perfect relief from hay-fever.

THE BALSAMS
Dixville Notch, N. H. (White Mts.)
CHAS. H. GOULD, Manager
Open June 27 to October 5

Rider Agents Wanted
in each town to take orders for our new High Grade Guaranteed Bicycles.

New 1903 Models
"Bellise," complete $8.75
"Cossack," Guaranteed High Grade $10.75
"Siberian," a beauty $12.75
"Neudorf," Road Racer $14.75
no better bicycle at any price.
Any other make or model you want at one-third usual price. Choice of any standard tires and best equipment on all our bicycles. *Strongest guarantee.*
We **SHIP ON APPROVAL** C. O. D. to any one *without a cent deposit* and allow **10 DAYS FREE TRIAL** before purchase is binding.
500 Good 2nd-hand Wheels $3 to $8.
DO NOT BUY a bicycle until you have written for our free catalog with large photographic engravings and full descriptions.
MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. 62G, Chicago.

6% Taxes Paid

IN order to take care of our rapidly increasing business, we propose to enlarge our factories at Grand Rapids, Mich.; and in order to do so, offer for sale, at par, 1000 shares of $100 each, of our 6 per cent. Treasury Preferred Stock. This stock is CUMULATIVE—pays 3 per cent. SEMI-ANNUALLY, and the TAXES ARE PAID by the company. For Particulars address Fred Macey, Chairman, The Fred Macey Company, Ltd., Grand Rapids, Mich.

REFERENCES: Any agency of Bradstreet or R. G. Dun & Co., or any bank in Grand Rapids, Mich.

CHEAP RATES California, Washington, Oregon, Colorado. We secure reduced rates on household goods of intending settlers to the above States. Write for rates. *Map of California, FREE.* TRANS-CONTINENTAL FREIGHT CO., L 325 Dearborn St., Chicago

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

In the weird symphonies he loved so well;
And listens—if perchance from starry spheres
Some echo of a kindred song should swell.

Poet whose lofty quest no creed could bar;
To whom the secret springs of life were known;
One with the wild rose and the evening star;
The mountain and the mart alike thy throne;
For thee, from nature's myriad voices now
And the deep heart of man, ascends a pæan:
Pan was not closer to the earth than thou,
Nor Plato nearer to the empyrean!

—In *The Independent*.

Coming Events.

June 3.—Convention of the Reformed (Dutch) Church in America, at Asbury Park, N. J.

June 8.—Convention of the Ceramic, Mosaic, and Encaustic Tile Layers' and Helpers' International Union, at Philadelphia.

June 8-9.—Convention of the American Book-Sellers' Association, at New York.

June 9.—Convention of the National Morocco Manufacturers' Association, at Atlantic City.

June 9-11.—Convention of the National Eclectic Medical Society, at Indianapolis.

Convention of the American Foundrymen's Association, at Milwaukee, Wis.

June 10-12.—Convention of the Associated Alumnæ of Trained Nurses of the United States, at Boston.

June 9-16.—Convention of the National Travelers' Protective Association, at Indianapolis.

Current Events.

Foreign.

MANCHURIA.

May 18.—China informs the United States and Japanese Ministers that it can not open Manchurian towns to trade, owing to Russian opposition.

May 19.—China yields four demands of Russia in regard to Manchuria, including a pledge not to alienate any part of territory or permit opening of any more ports.

May 22.—Russia ignores Korean protests in regard to the establishment of a post at the mouth of the Yalu River.

May 24.—Russian troops are reported to be occupying Yonghampho on the Korean side of the Yalu River.

THE BALKANS.

May 22.—Fighting occurs near Salonica; more Bulgarian bands are entering Macedonia.

May 23.—Further fighting between insurgent bands of Bulgarians and Turkish troops is reported from Monastir.

May 24.—The Turkish troops defeat the revolutionary band of Swetkoff, near Monastir.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

May 18.—General Petroff forms a new Bulgarian cabinet.

The boundary dispute between Chile and Bolivia is amicably settled by a treaty.

Lord Milner speaks at Johannesburg opposing the introduction of Chinese labor.

May 19.—Great Britain accepts the payment of the Boxer indemnity by China on a silver basis.

The British forces rout the Mad Mullah's dervishes at Burrilli, Somaliland.

Canadian Pacific Railway

..SEASON 1903..

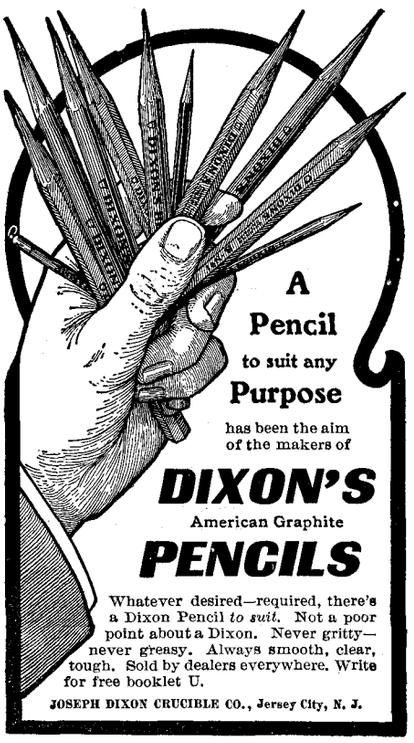
The first Imperial Limited Train of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY will leave Montreal and Toronto on June 7th, and on each succeeding Wednesday, Friday and Sunday during the season. Its equipment will be superb and up-to-date in every respect. It is scheduled to reach Banff in 72 hours, and Vancouver, B. C., in 97 hours. This service will be in addition to the daily Pacific Express, thus giving ten through trains weekly from ocean to ocean.

The C. P. R. Rocky Mountain Hotels

have been enlarged to double their former capacity, and provision has been made to accommodate a large additional volume of travel. The Châlet at Emerald Lake is ready, and now forms a convenient base from which to visit the unrivalled waterfalls, forests and glaciers of the Yoho valley. The popular Châlet at Lake Louise has been added to and improved.

Write for Descriptive Pamphlets.

E. V. SKINNER, General Eastern Agent, 353 Broadway, New York
ROBERT KERR, Passenger Traffic Manager, Montreal



A Pencil to suit any Purpose has been the aim of the makers of

DIXON'S
American Graphite
PENCILS

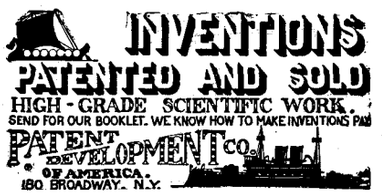
Whatever desired—required, there's a Dixon Pencil *to suit*. Not a poor point about a Dixon. Never gritty—never greasy. Always smooth, clear, tough. Sold by dealers everywhere. Write for free booklet U.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

A DOLLAR RATE BOOK FREE
TO ADVERTISERS

We will send postpaid, entirely without charge, **to any business house** that is interested in the subject of advertising, a copy of a bound volume we have recently issued entitled "Current Rates of Live Publications," giving list of leading towns throughout U. S., populations, principal papers, circulations and publishers' rates for advertising space on small and large contracts. Regular price of this volume is $1.—We will send free upon receipt of ten cents in stamps to cover postage.

FULFORD, PAINTER & TOBEY, Inc.
ADVERTISING AGENTS
N. W. Cor. Wabash Ave. and Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.



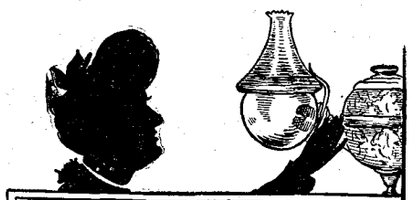
INVENTIONS
PATENTED AND SOLD
HIGH-GRADE SCIENTIFIC WORK.
SEND FOR OUR BOOKLET. WE KNOW HOW TO MAKE INVENTIONS PAY
PATENT DEVELOPMENT CO. OF AMERICA.
180 BROADWAY, N.Y.

% **"CENT per CENT"**

A Monthly Magazine—presenting financial facts, figures and information in an interesting manner—50 cents a year. Three months' trial subscription 10 Cents, stamps or silver. Sample copy free.

Mitchell, Schiller & Barnes, 52 B'way, New York.

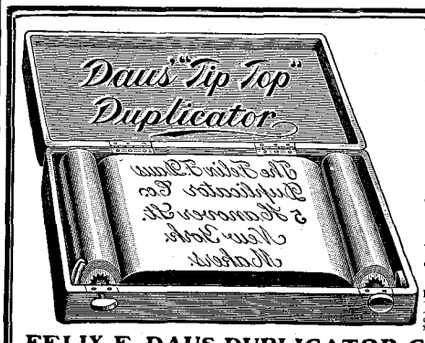
Money-Ideas Some ideas mean money; we furnish such. State your personal problem, whatever it may be. We suggest improvements. It's our specialty. Invariably successful. It's your opportunity. Address Dept. G, INWOOD UNIVERSITY EXTENSION, N. Y. City.



Most women would pay any price for a light that would make their home more cheerful, reduce trouble to a minimum, and cut the monthly bill in two. With

THE ANGLE LAMP

all this is accomplished and the original cost is very small. Better learn about it. Our catalog W tells all. Free.
The Angle Lamp Co., 76 Park Place, N. Y.



What is Daus' **"TIP-TOP"?**

TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-Top" Duplicator is the best, simplest, and cheapest device for making

100 copies from Pen-written and 50 copies from Type-written original

we are willing to send a complete Duplicator **without deposit, on 10 days' trial.**

No mechanism to get out of order, no washing, no press, no printer's ink. The product of 23 years' experience in Duplicators. Price for complete apparatus, size No. 1, $7.50, subject to the trade discount of 33⅓%, or **$5.00** net.

FELIX E. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO., Daus Building, 111 John St., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

4%

INTEREST

paid on every dollar deposited in this bank—

YOU CAN BANK BY MAIL

Open an account to-day with $1 or more.

Send at once for free booklet.

GARFIELD SAVINGS BANK
"THE COLONIAL"
CLEVELAND, OHIO

"The Finest Obtainable."

DERMOPHILE UNDERWEAR

Made in France of the best and most carefully selected wool for Men, Women and Children.

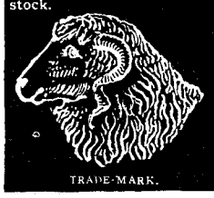
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED NOT TO SHRINK
or Money Refunded.

Each garment is individually treated by a secret process which makes it **positively unshrinkable**, under any conditions, and at the same time strengthens the fibre and preserves its beautiful softness. Thus

"DERMOPHILE—Friend to the Skin"—

costs no more than SHRINKABLE MAKES of Same Quality Wool.

All dealers who sell the best have Dermophile in stock.

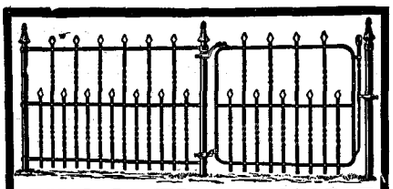


Ask to see the Summer Weights.

Booklet free on application to

The Dermophile Co.
456 Broome St.,
New York.

TRADE-MARK.



THE GLEN ADJUSTABLE Steel Lawn Fence

is strong, light, durable, cheap. For a substantial *durable fence*, easily put up, and that stays put up there is nothing "just as good." Suitable for Lawns, Cemeteries, School Yards, Churches and other enclosures, it meets every condition. Graceful in appearance, it can be adjusted to run up and down hill. Strong in construction, it stands every reasonable test. Send for free circular.

GLEN MANUFACTURING CO., Box 106, Elwood City, Pa.

Land and Live Stock.

Just stop and think for a moment. Do you know of anything which will furnish a more sure, regular and secure investment than these two? We offer to select investors, stock in the famous **Camp Stool Ranch** in S. E. Wyoming. Good ranch land, good location, good water, two railroads and good stock. Paid 10 % last year. 500 cattle and 6000 sheep now on ranch. Room for 2000 cattle and 20,000 sheep. All the money to go into stocking the ranch. **Wyoming Cattle and Investment Co.,** *Prospectus free.* 430 E. Locust St., Des Moines, Ia.

May 20.—Cuba celebrates the first anniversary of her independence.

The first British Transvaal Parliament is opened at Pretoria.

May 21.—The Croatian revolt spreads and the kingdom is on the eve of a revolution.

Venezuelan government troops capture Barquisimeto, which was occupied by revolutionists.

May 22.—The permanent treaty between Cuba and the United States, incorporating all the provisions of the Platt amendment, is signed at Havana.

May 24.—The first stage of the race of automobiles from Paris to Madrid results in twelve men being killed or injured and many machines being wrecked. The French Government forbids the continuance of the race over French territory.

Prince Henry of Prussia visits the King of Spain at Madrid.

Paul Blouet, "Max O'Rell," dies at Paris.

Domestic.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

May 18.—President Roosevelt leaves the Yosemite Valley and resumes his journey.

May 19.—The President spends the day in Nevada, speaking at Carson and Reno.

May 20.—The President passes through Northern California on his way to Oregon, making brief stops and speeches at several towns.

May 22.—President Roosevelt arrives at Tacoma, Wash.

THE POST-OFFICE SCANDALS.

May 18.—Postmaster-General Payne calls upon officials accused of irregularities by ex-Cashier Tulloch to explain the charges.

May 19.—Postmaster-General Payne says that the New York Post-Office had been investigated and the accounts found straight. Captain Henry A. Castle, auditor for the Post-Office Department, replies to Tulloch's charges affecting his office.

May 21.—Postmaster-General Payne announces that a deficiency of about $230,000 exists in the free delivery service; A. W. Machen is severly criticized.

May 23.—The replies of Auditor Castle and Controller Tracewell to the charges of postal irregularities filed by Seymour W. Tulloch are made public.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 18.—The labor mayor of Bridgeport is induced by citizens to promise to keep his hands off, and let the police handle strike riots in the future.

May 19.—The State Department announces that the United States will insist on trade privileges in Manchuria equal to those of other nations, including Russia.

The United States Government starts an inquiry into the importation of wine alleged to be adulterated.

May 20.—Celebration of the centennial of Ohio's admission to the Union begins at Chillicothe.

May 21.—A claim for $2,000,000, in behalf of the heirs of Charles Brown, an American, whose lands were taken by the Boers before the war in South Africa broke out, is presented to Great Britain by the State Department.

The *Reliance* beats *Columbia* in the first of the trial races.

A Fair Rate for Money Invested is 5%

RELIABILITY is rightly the first consideration, but ask also for fair returns. This Company's funds are secured by real estate worth 60 per cent. more than the amounts loaned. Its patrons receive five per cent., and its strength increases year by year.

Write for the facts in detail.

Five per cent. per annum paid *quarterly by check*. Withdrawals at pleasure without loss of dividends. Under supervision of New York Banking Department.

Capital and Surplus, $1,100,000
Assets $1,600,000

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.
1139 Broadway, New York

There's a right chimney for every lamp, and my name is on it.

MACBETH.

If you'll send your address, I'll send you the Index to Lamps and their Chimneys, to tell you what number to get for your lamp.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

New England CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

BOSTON, MASS.

In a Conservatory building erected for its exclusive use and surpassing in size, grandeur and equipment any institution of the kind in the world, the New England Conservatory of Music presents advantages unparalleled in this country or abroad.

The scope of its courses is such that no limitations are set upon the student's ambitions.

Every Department under a Master.

Pianoforte, Organ, Orchestral Instruments and Vocal Music courses are supplemented by such other branches, as, History of Music, Theory, Language, Diction, Piano and Organ Tuning, Choir Training, Musical Journalism.

Department of Elocution and Oratory affiliated with Emerson College.

The Concerts, Recitals and daily associations are in themselves worth more to the student than the cost of tuition.

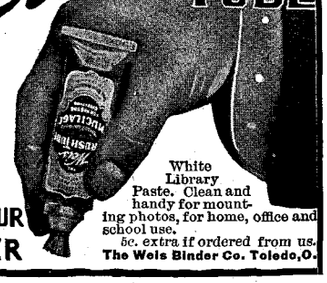
Graduates are eagerly sought as teachers.

GEORGE W. CHADWICK, Director.

All particulars and year-book will be sent on application.

THE Weis BRUSH TUBE

5¢
10¢
25¢
ASK YOUR DEALER



White Library Paste. Clean and handy for mounting photos, for home, office and school use. 5c. extra if ordered from us.

The Weis Binder Co. Toledo, O.

? "Mental Nuts."—Can you crack 'em?
"1400 Conundrums" and Riddles.
"Knots"—100 catch problems.
"Puzzle Book."—Can you do 'em?

Puzzle Books. 10c. each, all 4 for 30c.

HOME SUPPLY CO., D 18, 132 Nassau St., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

May 22.—Postmaster-General Payne accepts the resignation of John C. Allgood, colored and service is resumed on the Gallatin, Tenn., rural free-delivery route.

May 23.—Senators Hanna and Foraker are engaged in a spirited fight over the indorsement of Roosevelt's candidacy by the Ohio Republican convention.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

THE LITERARY DIGEST FIRST PROBLEM TOURNEY.

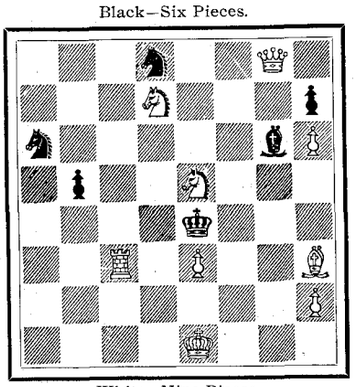
Honorable Mention.

PROBLEM 724.

XLII. MOTTO: "Where there's a will, there's a way."

By J. COLPA, Leiden, Holland.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

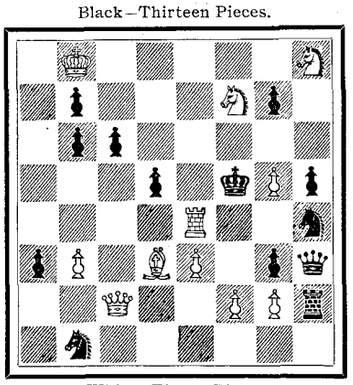
White mates in two moves.

PROBLEM 698.

XVI. MOTTO: "Finis coronat opus."

By A. F. MACKENZIE, Kingston, Jamaica.

Black—Thirteen Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 732. First-Prize Two-er.

Key-move: R—R 5.

Pears'

We perspire a pint a day without knowing it; ought to; if not, there's trouble ahead. The obstructed skin becomes sallow or breaks out in pimples. The trouble goes deeper, but this is trouble enough.

If you use Pears' Soap, no matter how often, the skin is clear and soft and open and clear.

Sold all over the world.

"Made in Pittsburg The Home of the Stogie"

Send us $1.00 to-day and we will send you, charges paid, a sample box of

50 PANETELA STOGIES

Best selected tobacco, long filler, hand made—full size

SAVE MONEY

by buying direct from the manufacturers—thus obtaining dealers' prices.

State color wanted, light, medium or dark.

Send for booklet—References: Dun or Bradstreet.

W. I. MAYER & CO., Makers,
600 Liberty Ave., - Pittsburg, Pa.

POWER-PGH.

WILLIAMS' SHAVING STICK

Indispensable to every gentleman who shaves.

Combines in the highest possible degree,

Luxury,
Elegance,
Convenience.

Price, Twenty-five Cents, of all Druggists.

The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Ct.

LONDON PARIS DRESDEN SYDNEY

Heart Palpitation

is caused by generation of gas in the stomach. Charcoal absorbs all gases, and stops fermentation.

MURRAY'S CHARCOAL TABLETS

are made of purest charcoal. Try them for palpitation of the heart, dyspepsia, and indigestion.

FREE—One full size 25c. box, mailed once only, upon receipt of 2c. stamp.

A. J. Ditman*, 41 *Astor House, N.Y.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED

"WALNUTTA" HAIR STAIN is prepared from the juice of the Philippine Islands walnut, and restores Gray, Streaked, Faded or Bleached Hair, Eyebrows, Beard or Moustache to its original color, **instantaneously.** Gives any shade from **Light Brown to Black. Does not wash off or rub off.** Contains no poisons, and is not sticky or greasy. **"Walnutta" Hair Stain** will give more satisfactory results in one minute than all the hair restorers and hair dyes will in a lifetime. **Price 50 cents a bottle,** postpaid. To convince you of its merits we will send a **sample bottle postpaid for 20c.**

PACIFIC TRADING CO., Dist. Office 78, St. Louis, Mo.

100 Real Estate and Business Deals a Week

Is a strong statement, but my method is the very best and most practical plan ever used. If you want to buy, sell or trade, write me fully and I will tell you how I save you money and time in finding exactly what you want. 4,000 correspondents. Write me to-day. "Not to-morrow." J. Allen Stephens, Main Office, 251 Willard Building, Muncie, Ind. Est. 1892.

File Your Memos, Clippings AND Mss.

Every busy man—literary, business or professional—realizes the great necessity of properly filing and classifying Memos, Clippings, Data, etc.

And anyone who has spent time searching through a mass of papers for a paragraph once marked, a misplaced Clipping or Memo, will appreciate the tremendous advantage of having such data arranged in an orderly manner, accessible and at his finger ends.

Don't Rummage

The Library Filing Cabinet is the solution of the problem of classification. It is the acme of simplicity and ready reference and a stimulus to the busy man or woman by reason of the facility with which memoranda can be preserved and referred to.

The Card Index Rerum gives valuable cross reference to your library or manuscript and permits the use of any known method of classification.

Our Desk Top and Upright Cabinets are furnished in all styles and sizes and built to meet the needs of everyone—specially arranged Cabinets for Clergymen, Physicians and other professional men.

Prices $7.50 and upwards, shipped prepaid on approval. Return at our expense if not satisfactory. Write for Catalogue, Prices and literature, at once.

LIBRARY FILING CABINET CO.

Title and Trust Building, CHICAGO

THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.

A GOOD TYPEWRITER IN YOUR OFFICE

will demonstrate its advantages.

Send for samples of writing, with prices, etc. Largest and most complete stock of second-hand Typewriters of any house in the trade. Machines shipped, privilege of inspection.

TITLE TO EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED.

1½ Barclay Street, New York. 124 LaSalle Street, Chicago. 208 North Ninth Street, St. Louis.
38 Bromfield Street, Boston. 817 Wyandotte St., Kansas City. 536 California Street, San Francisco.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

No. 754. First-Prize Three-er.
Key-move: P—Q 3.

THE HONOR-ROLL.

All the Tourney-problems were solved by: M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; K. Kentino, Newark, N. J.; J. C. J. Wainwright, Somerville, Mass.; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; "Malvern," Melrose, Mass.; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; A. G. Massmann, Newark, N. J.

In addition, since award was made, 732 and 754 were solved by R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; A Knight, Tyler, Tex.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; D. H. Wiltsie, Jamestown, N. Y.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. T. St., Auburn, Grosse-pointe Farms, Mich.; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia.

732: Dr. A. F. Fuchs, Loyal, Wis.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; "Uncle Jiles," Franklin, Ky.; N. Kahan, Holyoke, Mass.

Additional comments (732): "Attractive as a beautiful queen"—A. K.; "Great"—"Twenty-three"; "Excellent"—Dr. H. W. F.; "The best 2-er I ever tackled. Worked at it three days"—"Uncle Jiles"; "A great problem"—N. K.

734: "An immortal Frenchman"—A K.; "Splendid variations"—"Twenty-three."

Concerning 732, the two "tries" that caught so many solvers are Q—R 4 and Kt—R5. The first threatens mate by Q—Q 4, but this is stopped in a superb manner by 1 ..... Q—Q R 8. Now, 2 Q x Q is not mate, for 2 ..... K—Q 3. If 2 P—Q 4 ch Q x P. The answer to the second "try" is none the less beautiful and masterful: 1 Kt—R 5 ——— ; if 1 ..... P x Kt Q—B 5, mate, 2 ——— and "any other" seems to bring about a mate bp 2 Kt—B 4. But this is stopped by 1 ——— Now the Kt can not move; mate can Q—R 5 not be given by Q or P. The answers to these "tries" are, in some respects, the most wonderful features of this problem. The key R—R 5 is simply to allow the B to go to R 6.

In addition to those reported, T. H. M., Nashville, Tenn., got 832, and M. Almy, Chicago, 831.

Manhattan Beats Havana.

The Manhattan and Havana Chess-clubs recently played a game by telegraph. Manhattan was represented by S. Lipschutz, E. Hymes, E. Delmar, J. Finn, O. Roething, and H. M. Phillips. The Havana team was composed of J. A. Blanco, R. Capablanco, E. Corzo, J. Corzo, E. Delmonte, A. Fiol, and Marques Sterling.

	HAVANA. *White.*	MANHATTAN. *Black.*		HAVANA. *White.*	MANHATTAN. *Black.*
1	P—Q 4	P—Q 4	23	Kt—R 2	P—Kt 6
2	P—Q B 4	P—K 3	24	Kt—B sq	P x P ch
3	Q Kt—B 3	K Kt—B 3	25	B x P	P—R 4
4	K Kt—B 3	P—Q R 3	26	R—B sq	P—B 4
5	P—K 3	P x P	27	P—K Kt 3	K—B 2
6	B x P	P—Q Kt 4	28	K—Kt 2	K—K 2
7	B—Q 3	P—Q B 4	29	B—K sq	P—R 5
8	P x P	B x P	30	K—B 3	B—Q 3
9	Q—B 2	Castles	31	R—B 2	B—K 4
10	Castles	B—Kt 2	32	K—K 2	K—B 2
11	Kt—K 4	Kt x Kt	33	B—B 2	R—B 4
12	B x Kt	B x B	34	R x R	Kt x R
13	Q x Q B	Kt—Q 2	35	Kt—Q 2	B x Kt P
14	R—Q sq	Kt—B 3	36	Kt—Kt sq	Kt—K 5
15	R x Q	Kt x Q	37	B—K sq	B—K 4
16	R x Q R	R x R	38	K—B 3	K—K 2
17	B—Q 2	R—Q sq	39	K—Kt 2	K—Q 3
18	B—R 5	R—Q 4	40	Kt—Q 2	Kt x Kt
19	P—Q R 3	P—K Kt 4	41	B x Kt	K—Q 4
20	P—R 3	P—R 4	42	K—B 3	B—Q 3
21	B—K sq	P—Kt 5	43	B—B sq	K—B 5 wins
22	P x P	P x P			

An Alarming Increase of Dangerous and Trashy Literature.

It is noticeable that never before were so many boys, shop girls, and clerks seen eagerly devouring the cheap and sentimental yellow-covered literature, which, if it is not positively dangerous and corrupting in its influence, is in almost every instance certainly trash. The problem of checking this omnivorous consumption of harmful books is a serious one. The best antidote is not to prohibit, but to counteract evil with good by actually placing in the hands of the misguided readers quantities of wholesome literature. We have made it possible for LITERARY DIGEST readers to carry out this good work, and we offer at practically the cost of manufacture a long list of standard books—any eight, only $1.00; eighteen, $2.00; thirty, $3.00. See the advertisement "Many Books for Little Money," on another page of this number of THE LITERARY DIGEST.—Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR, ECKSTEIN } Cincinnati.
ATLANTIC, BRADLEY, BROOKLYN, JEWETT, ULSTER, UNION } New York.
SOUTHERN, SHIPMAN } Chicag
COLLIER, MISSOURI, RED SEAL, SOUTHERN } St. Louis.
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO Philadelphia.
MORLEY Ceveland.
SALEM Salem, Mass.
CORNELL Buffalo.
KENTUCKY Louisville.

SOME Mixed Paints may be better than others, but it cannot be said that there is no POOR Mixed Paint. There is plenty of it. Naturally, every manufacturer claims his own particular Mixture is the best.

There is no mystery about Pure White Lead and Pure Linseed Oil. They are the standard—the staples in the business. They may not afford the dealer as large a profit as the Mixtures, but they make the best Paint.

...terested in paint or painting, address

National Lead Co., 100 William Street, New York.

5 Strong Points

Bar-Lock Typewriter

Send for Catalogue and full information to

COLUMBIA TYPEWRITER MFG. CO.
49 West 116th St., New York City

every man is benefited by wearing an O-P-C suspensory

If every man knew of the value, the help, the benefits, to be derived by wearing an O-P-C suspensory, there would be very few men without them.

An O-P-C suspensory will help every man as much as any one thing can. Not because it will develop his brain or his muscle, but because it will do away with the one strain which every man experiences—a little strain at first, but when *multiplied* by the number of seconds in a day, means a big loss of nerve energy.

Ask any vigorous, right-minded man, who wears an O-P-C, what he thinks of it. His answer will be a revelation to you.

Your druggist has O-P-C suspensories and can give you a copy of our booklet, "The Struggle for Supremacy." It tells why, under the rush and grind of modern life, every healthy, normal man should wear an O-P-C *suspensory*.

If your druggist does not have our book send us his name for a free copy.

No. 2 O-P-C lisle, $1.00.
No. 3 O-P-C silk, $1.50.

Every druggist is authorized to refund the money if purchaser is not entirely satisfied. Ask for O-P-C and "Get the Right Brand."

MADE BY
Bauer & Black,
267 Twenty-fifth St., Chicago, U.S.A.

Men of Standing Wanted!

To sell a first-class Security and become Agents.

These Securities are based on one of the greatest propositions offered to the public to-day, a proposition with its value proven to a certainty.

This is your opportunity to become identified with a substantial undertaking and receive good compensation for your efforts.

Write or call for full particulars giving reference.

GEO. E. SANDERS New York
1235-36 Broad Exchange Building

Indigestion

is usually caused by a clogged condition of the bowels. Don't relieve and weaken with irritant cathartics or purgatives. Remove the cause of the trouble with

ONE DOSE A DAY
VERNAL SAW PALMETTO BERRY WINE

a vegetable tonic laxative, which acts as gently as a zephyr, while toning and strengthening the affected parts. *Only one small dose a day corrects any case* of constipation. Not a patent medicine. A list of ingredients on every package with explanation of their action. Leading druggists sell it. Free sample bottle sent upon request made to

VERNAL REMEDY CO.,
246 Seneca Bldg., BUFFALO, N. Y.

HAY FEVER and ASTHMA cured to stay cured. Never return. A radical departure. Causes eliminated. Constitution changed. Nerves reconstructed. Splendid health. FREE Over 52,000 patients. Influential references. ("Reliefs," or change of climate, cannot cure.) Write for BOOK 25A, FREE, containing reports of many interesting cases. Address,
DR. HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL
Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. Result of 78 years' experience
STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

If afflicted with sore eyes use Thompson's Eye Water

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

JUST OUT! HURRY AND GET IT!

One of the most charming books of the year—the ideal vacation book—by **F. Berkeley Smith,** author of that other successful book, "The Real Latin Quarter," is just published. The title is

"HOW

PARIS AMUSES ITSELF," and the author unites the graphic skill of the artist, the infectious enthusiasm of the lover of fun and gaiety, and the intimate personal knowledge of the long-time resident in

PARIS

that great playground of the world. The reader can sit in his easy-chair on the piazza, or lie in a hammock under the trees, or float at rest in his canoe by the shore of the lake, and, in spirit, visit with a delightful comrade all the places where fun reigns in Paris, all the little nooks of jollity known only to the initiated! He will see how the gay throng

AMUSES

itself, day and night. The author of this delightful book *gives us the freedom of the city.* We visit the theaters, and cabarets, and fêtes foraines, and boulevards, and gardens, and waterways, and quiet little supper-rooms. We wander through the honeycomb of ateliers, and balls, and cafés, and circuses. All the frolicsome life and amusements of Paris pass in review before us until we feel almost a part of the gay ensemble which is forever busy amusing

ITSELF"

The author has reproduced in this book, with an enthusiastic pen, a facile brush, a quick photo lens, and a merry spirit, the sparkle, the color, the throb of this great kingdom of fun and love.

135 CAPTIVATING PICTURES by the author, and by several noted French artists, besides many photographs from life, add zest to the book. It is handsomely bound in blue cloth, with red, white and gold cover design.

Price, $1.50 net; by Mail, $1.65

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

ORGANIZE SUMMER CLASSES

To meet the demand created by the increasing popularity of summer classes for this delightful and marvelously easy form of language study, we now provide a special summer offer with reduced prices for clubs and also for individuals who would like to know more than one language. Note the reduced terms below.

One of the pleasantest diversions for the summer months is to multiply your store of knowledge by learning a new language, having as your guide one of the world's greatest linguists.

FRENCH
GERMAN
SPANISH

Regular Price, $6 For each language including 10 progressive booklets, membership in correspondence school etc. **Special Offer! $4** For One Language **$7.50** For Two Languages **$10.50** For Three Languages

In your business, in your daily reading, in your conversation, or in your trip abroad, a speaking and writing familiarity with one or more of the above languages is an invaluable accomplishment.

The Celebrated Rosenthal Natural Method for Easy Quick Language Study

Successful Because it is Nature's Own Method

Almost unconsciously you glide into *thinking* in the new language, this being the natural, sure way of becoming familiar with a new tongue. You will speak, think and write the new language in surprisingly short time.

30 MINUTES A DAY FOR TEN WEEKS

During the summer vacation, on the cars coming and going to business, in odd moments, you can become familiar with French, German or Spanish, by giving only thirty minutes a day for eight or ten weeks.

DIRECT LESSONS FROM GREAT LINGUISTS

Every purchaser is entitled to membership in the celebrated Rosenthal correspondence school in which his exercises are supervised by eminent linguists in the three languages. This affords the benefits of a private instructor.

Thousands of LITERARY DIGEST readers have already learned new languages by this wonderful system. Upwards of a million students, teachers, business men and others in all parts of the world have availed themselves of the Rosenthal system with entire satisfaction.

COMMENDED BY

Prince Bismarck
Cardinal Gibbons
Prof. Le Mercier
Phomas Bailey Aldrich
Archduchess Isabella of Austria

And Hosts of others.

SPECIAL SUMMER OFFER TO DIGEST READERS

For a limited time we will supply summer classes, or individuals, with one language for $4 (Regular Price $6); two languages for $7.50; three for $10.50. This includes membership in the correspondence school and free correction of exercises by eminent linguists. If you are not satisfied with the books, return them and we will refund your money. State language desired.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Pl., New York

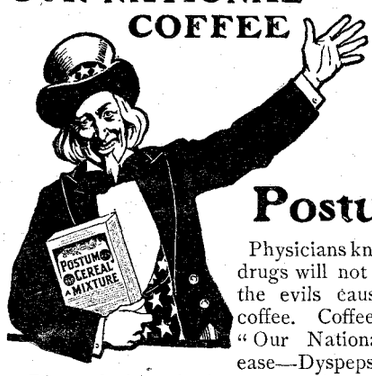
THE ATHENÆUM

LONDON, Says:

Three times ten minutes a day spent in studying the Rosenthal system will lead within a marvelously short time to *complete mastery* of every-day and business conversation.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

OUR NATIONAL COFFEE



Postum

Physicians know that drugs will not correct the evils caused by coffee. Coffee causes "Our National Disease—Dyspepsia."

The only remedy is to stop short on the coffee and use Postum Cereal Coffee in its place. A physician of Heber, Ark., says: "I have been a coffee drinker for 50 years and have often thought that I could not live without it. After many years of suffering from our national malady, dyspepsia, I finally attributed it to the drinking of coffee, and after some thought determined to use Postum Food Coffee. I soon found myself so much better I used it all meals and I am pleased to say it has entirely cured me of indigestion.

"I gained 19 pounds in 4 months, and my general health is greatly improved." Name given by Postum Cereal Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Registered Trade Mark.

McCutcheon's Pure Linen Wash Waists

For wear during the warm weather there is no more comfortable and serviceable waist than those made of pure linen. We show a large assortment of these, all made in our own exclusive models.

Pure Linen Lawn, $4.50.
Shirting Linens, $4.50.
Butchers' Linen, $4.00.

We have as well a wide variety of ready-made Waists in the following materials: Scotch Madras, White Pique, Fancy Cheviots, Irish Dimity, Fancy Swiss Muslins, Mercerized Cottons and Wash Silks.

Send for booklet showing new models. It is sent free on request.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street, New York.

RHEUMATISM

Tartarlithine

cures because it supplies the blood with the necessary substances for dissolving and removing the poison of rheumatism; thus driving out the disease. It does not disturb the stomach.

Prescribed and endorsed by the leading physicians of the country.

Ask Your Doctor About it

Free Sample and our booklet on the Cure of Rheumatism sent on request.

McKESSON & ROBBINS
97 FULTON STREET NEW YORK
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE TARTARLITHINE CO.

Bookseller, Newsdealer and Stationer, New York:
Into an amazingly small space is condensed a great amount of information, useful alike in home, school and business.

The Concise Standard Dictionary

Abridged from Funk & Wagnalls' Standard Dictionary. It is designed for handy desk and school use and gives the orthography, pronunciation and meaning of 28,000 words, with 500 pictorial illustrations and a useful appendix.

A ROYAL WELCOME

The Boston Times:
It contains much in little. In the schoolroom or in the household, or near at hand to the student, its get-at-ableness is its best feature, for one has the assurance that its spelling and definitions are scholarly and up-to-date.

The Buffalo Courier:
It places the American public under another debt of gratitude to the publishers for their energy and alertness in providing for the busy man of this busy age helps which are duly appreciated.

Philadelphia Public Ledger:
It has solved the problem of compressing essential information into the minimum of size.

16mo, Cloth, 60 Cents post-paid.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED